

## Climber survives 700ft fall

A man who fell 700ft from the summit of Ben Nevis on Sunday is in satisfactory condition in a Fort William hospital. Mr Eamonn McCarron, aged 21, unemployed of Glasgow, climbed to within 40ft of the 4,066ft summit when a slab of ice gave way and he fell onto soft snow below. Page 3

## Wreckers strip stranded ship

A stranded cargo ship was stripped by "wreckers" after it ran aground on the north Devon coast. Off Felixstowe a team of divers are working against the clock to raise a sunken North Sea ferry Devon wreck. Page 2

## Scargill denial

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, has denied applying any pressure on office staff at the London headquarters of the NUM to persuade them to resign before the NUM moves its main office to Sheffield. Page 2

## Odinga puzzle

There is confusion over the fate of Mr Oginga Odinga, Kenya's former vice-president and opposition leader, who is reported to have been arrested, though police deny it. Page 6

## State unions

Poland's new government-sponsored trade unions set up to succeed the banned Solidarity movement began working formally yesterday, but there was little interest from workers and only low-key support from government officials. Page 5

## Macmillan coup

Mr Harold Macmillan combined cajolery, threats and sheer political cunning to push through the biggest public house-building programme in British history, according to the newly released Cabinet papers for 1952. Page 4

## Police training

A Home Office working party is expected to recommend a new scheme for extending basic training for police recruits, mixing classroom with beat experience. Page 3

## Talks deadlock

The third round of negotiations between Israel and Lebanon broke up yesterday still deadlocked on the subject of the agenda for the talks. Delegates will try again at Kiryat Sztorna, northern Israel, on Thursday. Page 6

## Gandhi's feud

A political alliance between her rebel son-in-law and a screen idol has forced Mrs Indira Gandhi on to the defensive in tomorrow's state election in Andhra. Page 6

## Bank gloom

There are no signs of recovery in the economy at present, Mr Philip Wilkinson, National Westminster Bank's new chief executive says in an exclusive interview. Page 15, 16

## German poll

West Germany will know on Friday whether a general election will be called on March 6, President Carstens, who is expected to agree to an early election, will announce his decision on television. Page 5

## 10 points ahead

Liverpool's 3-1 win over Arsenal yesterday extended their triumphant home run to 11 matches and gave them a 10 point lead in the League championship. Page 17

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# New British Airways top jobs purge threatens up to 2,000

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

A fresh purge of top management is to be carried out at British Airways (BA) over the next three months on the instructions of Sir John King, the chairman. Up to 2,000 senior staff on salaries below £20,000 a year, almost to board level, could lose their jobs by March 31 as a result. These are people who so far have come through relatively unscathed from one of the biggest redundancy programmes mounted in the British industry, staff with the state-owned airline are due to be nearly halved from 59,000 to 35,000 by the end of March.

But after dropping fast to around 40,000 towards the end of last year, the figure has snuck obstinately at 38,000-39,000 in recent weeks as departments that have already had a big shake-out find it difficult to trim any further.

Sir John's answer is clearly to have a hard look at the chiefs, now that the indians have done their bit.

Staff cuts of up to 40 per cent have been achieved in some grades, but in top management it has nowhere exceeded 10 per cent. Yet there was substantial duplication and proliferation of senior management when the two state airlines, BOAC and BFA, merged a decade ago.

Cuts in top staff, which come within the reduction to 35,000 previously announced, are seen by Sir John as fundamental reconstruction of the way the airline does its job rather than simply a continuation of the redundancy process, and poten-

tial savings of around £50m are foreseen as a result. A BA spokesman said yesterday: "We are looking at every single task in the upper ranges and asking 'does this need doing, and is it being done right?' There is still an enormous need to improve catering, care of passengers, and economy levels throughout the business. A lot has been done, but much more remains."

With 20,000 staff already axed, and an £80m profit for the first half of this year, many thought the pressure would start to ease. But behind the bleak news for BA management lies a sharp further deterioration in Atlantic trading. BA's most important market, in recent weeks, and a renewed determination by Sir John to gear the airline to a £250m profit by



Sir John King: Pruning top jobs.

1984 after payment of well over £100m of interest on capital. Autumn predictions that the £80m first-half profit could lead to a year's surplus approaching £100m are threatened by a 20 per cent drop in Atlantic traffic which is hitting BA along with other Atlantic carriers. The indications now are that the airline will be hard put to achieve a £50m profit in 1982-83 after last year's horrid £550m loss.

But Sir John is still aiming at a £250m profit in 1983-84, not for reasons of "privatisation" which he regards as a political matter, but to achieve "a sound financial base for re-equipment for the 80s and 90s, and the managerial self-respect that goes with it".

The proposed cuts could run into trouble with the trade union, who up to now have been cooperative over staff cuts. Mr Tudor Thomas, deputy general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs, (Apex), which represents most administrative grades at BA, denied yesterday that senior staff had avoided redundancy and warned that further reductions could damage the airline.

Mr Thomas, who chairs the trade union side of the industry's joint council, added: "After 20,000 job losses there is no overstaffing at British Airways at senior levels or anywhere else. Up to now we have given considerable cooperation but we are opposed to dealing with this on the basis of head count."



## Formula sought to pacify Saudis

By Patricia Clough

The Foreign Office sought yesterday to play down the latest incident between Saudi Arabia and Britain after Riyadh declared it was "not convenient" for Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, to pay a visit there next week. The Saudis were reacting to Britain's refusal to receive officially an Arab League delegation including a representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) which was to have visited London at the beginning of December.

Britain is in touch with King Hassan of Morocco, the head of the delegation, and his staff to seek a compromise arrangement which would respect both the Arabs' views on the PLO and the British Government's. The contacts, started by Lord Chalfont, the former Minister of State at the Foreign Office, are continuing through diplomatic channels.

An indication of Saudi anger at the British attitude towards the Palestinians was given by Mr Bandar ben Abdulat, the Saudi Assistant Deputy Minister of the Interior. In a letter published in *The Times* yesterday he accused Britain of "humiliating" the delegation and urged fellow Arabs to "hit the Westerners where they hurt - in their pockets, for they have no hearts".

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said there had been "no sign up to now" that Saudi Arabia was intending to retaliate against British trade. Saudi-British trade is at present worth about £5,000m a year.

In a BBC radio interview, Mr Hurd said the Saudis had invited Mr Pym to visit Saudi Arabia in a few days' time. "Having done that, they came to us a few days ago and said on the whole they thought the timing was not right because they wanted to sort out the business of the Arab League delegation coming to London before Francis Pym went to Saudi Arabia."

The Government, he said, was "trying with the King of Morocco to work out on confidential talks a basis on which the negotiation might continue in the next few weeks."

President Mitterand received the delegation in Paris in November, but the PLO man, was not with the party when it went to Washington. Mr Bandar, Abdullah alleged - and Mr Hurd denied - that Britain was bowing to American wishes on the PLO.

Mr Pym will carry on with his visit to other Gulf states planned before the Saudi visit. A Foreign Office spokesman said that the Saudi invitation had not been withdrawn and it was quite likely Mr Pym could go there during a second trip to the Gulf in the early part of this year - or on a separate visit.

Leading article, page 11.

## Monopolies professor resigns in protest

By Our Political Staff

A member of the Monopolies Commission has resigned in protest at the Government's "arbitrary" action in overturning a commission recommendation.

Professor Andrew Bain, head of the economics department at Strathclyde University, was a member of the six-man Monopolies and Mergers Commission team which examined the proposed takeover of Anderson Strathclyde, the Clydeside mining equipment manufacturer by the Charter Consolidated, the mining finance house.

The commission reported 4-2 against the takeover, but Mr Peter Rees, junior trade minister, set aside the recommendation and accepted the minority view.

In a letter to Lord Cockfield, the Trade Secretary, Professor Bain said the majority's conclusion was that the proposed merger might be expected to damage Anderson Strathclyde and the local economy.

Professor Bain ends his letter: "I do not question the Government's right to set aside the commission's recommendation. But I hold that this right was not intended to be used arbitrarily."

Mr Peter Archer, the shadow spokesman on trade, said last night: "I am delighted that the people of Professor Bain's status should feel as we do. 'I can also understand the feeling of distinguished people when their recommendations are light-heartedly overturned by a minister who has not given the matter the same consideration.'"

The Labour Opposition in the Commons is pressing for an early debate on the Government decision, and the professor's resignation is certain to be cited as evidence of wider disquiet.

A bitter argument erupted in the Commons last month when it was learned that Lord Cockfield had 2,500 shares in Charter Consolidated. Mr Rees took the decision on the merger because of his chief's interest.

## Storms keep Danes in check

By Our Foreign Staff

Danish fishermen, poised for a trial of strength with Britain over North Sea fishing rights, were kept in check by rough weather yesterday as gales, sleet and driving rain forced them to postpone a show of force.

A government spokesman said: "Storm conditions rising to force 10 have prevented fishing in the North Sea today. Our protection ships and aircraft have sighted no Danish activity whatsoever." Most of the Danish fleet has put to sea.

In Esbjerg, Denmark's biggest fishing port, Mr Kent Kirk, the leading militant who is the local fishermen's association chairman and a Euro-MP, hung to shore during the storms. He now plans to set sail today to fish sprat off Newcastle in a much publicized operation to test Danish fishermen's rights following the failure of the European Community to agree on a Common Fisheries Policy.

Mr Kirk's boat and a small number of others are expected to lead the action by the fishermen, most of whom plan to stay outside British zones for the moment after being warned by their Government against a confrontation.

In Esbjerg, fishermen expressed fears yesterday over the outcome of the impending North Sea clash. State radio and television talked incessantly of the fisheries war with Britain. The popular mass-circulation daily *Ekstra-Bladet* used a whole front page to declare angrily that "the Iron Lady's press accuses the Danes of being a lot of sea pirates".

The first serious confrontation between Danish militants and the British authorities is likely to come on Thursday or Friday at the very earliest, according to Mr Kirk, who plans to set sail for Newcastle in his 140-tonne vessel the *Sand Kirk* with a crew of five and 23 Danish and British journalists and television producers.

For the estimated 45-hour crossing supplies of Danish mackerel, herring, plaice and cod supplemented by beer and aquavit have been laid on by Mr Kirk, who is well aware of the publicity aspect of his venture.

"Britain has long enjoyed the upper hand media-wise over Denmark in presenting its case to the public and Brussels," he said yesterday. "I am delighted that the Danish case is now at last attracting such a lot of attention with the international press."

January and February, he said, were the normal months for the Danes to fish sprat in the grounds off Newcastle. "We intend to start on Thursday or Friday fishing sprat outside the 12-mile offshore limit, following the fish and inevitably ending up fishing them inside the limit. Fish do not understand man-made fishing restrictions."

If stopped inside the British limits, Mr Kirk's boat would be seized and its catch confiscated. He would be subject to fines of up to £50,000.

However, doubts were cast yesterday of the legality of the national fishing measures under which Britain and most of its EEC partners are now operating in the absence of a Common Fisheries Policy. The national measures have yet to be approved formally by the European Commission, apparently because Greece and Belgium have failed to submit their measures to the Commission.

If the missing measures are received in time, the Commission could ratify all members' proposals at its meeting tomorrow. However, if ratification is delayed, a complicated legal fight could ensue. In the *Jyllands-Posten*, the leading Conservative daily of the fishing region, a cartoon showed a British colonel briefing a British military task force presumably destined for Denmark to ward off the Danish fleet. In the caption the colonel said of the Danes: "They do not have any Exocet missiles. Their secret weapon is downright Danish stubbornness."

## Queen sends anniversary message to Falklands

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Queen and the Prime Minister yesterday sent their congratulations to the people of the Falklands on the 150th anniversary of British settlement of the islands. The Queen said in her message: "I have great pleasure in sending you my congratulations on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of continuous British settlement of the Falkland Islands. You have recently been through a terrible experience, during which the sympathies of the British people were with you. I hope that we can now look forward to a peaceful and prosperous future for the Falkland Islands. My very best wishes to you all, from Elizabeth R."

Mrs Thatcher said: "I have the greatest pleasure in sending you my congratulations and your very best wishes on this historic occasion. 1982 brought both tragedy and triumph to the Falkland Islands. Neither you nor we in Britain will ever forget those experiences."

"Today we salute a brave and loyal people. We remember with pride the role of the Falkland Islands in British history. We look forward to a future in which you and your children continue to live in freedom with justice, in peace and security. It is worth working for. We shall strive and succeed together." She gave no hint, however, of her reported plans to visit the islands in February when the anniversary will be formally celebrated. The celebrations were originally scheduled to be held yesterday.

Great She Elephant, will act as regent, as she has done since Sobhuza died. The Swazi monarch, who must be male, is by tradition polygamous, and the first step on the death of a king is the selection by tribal elders of a queen regent from among the late king's many consorts, perhaps as many as 50 in Sobhuza's case.

Among these women, who live out of the public eye scattered about the royal villages, seniority and ability seem to be factors in the choice of Queen Regent.

The tribal elders also choose the next king. Again there are no set rules, but he must be a direct son of the old monarch, and preferably his only son by that particular wife.

Queen Dzewile, now in her early fifties, is firmly in control. She is advised by Prince Sobhuza, known as the "Authorized Person, who is elderly and in poor health, and exercises supreme power in consultation with the Liqoqo, an inner council consisting mainly of chiefs and princes. Political meetings and parties are banned by law.

The recent crackdown on African National Congress refugees and cadres, some of whom had been living in Swaziland for 20 years, is seen as showing the Queen Regent's determination to deny the South Africans an easy pretext for pulling out of the controversial, and increasingly embarrassing, land deal negotiated with the late king.

This would enable Swaziland to regain about 3,000 square miles of territory in Eastern Transvaal and northern Natal which it claims were taken from it in the nineteenth century.

## British ports authority set for sell-off

By Our Financial Staff

A large part of Britain's biggest ports business, accounting for more than a quarter of the country's seaborne trade, is likely to be sold to the public by the end of this month.

The state-owned British Transport Docks Board was renamed Associated British Ports at the weekend as part of the run-up to privatization. The government, which holds all the shares, plans to sell 49 per cent in the next few weeks.

The company controls 19 ports and in the first six months of last year made a profit of £7.9m. This was about £5m more than in 1981, and in marked contrast with the performance of the non-state owned ports of London, Liverpool and Bristol, which have been seeking Government aid to cover recent losses.

Mr Keith Stuart, chairman of the company, welcomed the proposed sale. "It gives us increased freedom to make the most of commercial opportunities to the advantage of the business as a whole," he said. The company, whose ports include Southampton, Hull and Port Talbot, has been consistently profitable and self-financing for the past 10 years, he said.

As a result it has been able to spend heavily on modernizing port facilities, and now handles virtually every type of shipping business, including containers and motor vehicles, passenger traffic and bulk carriers. It also has a growing involvement with the offshore oil and gas industries.

As far as anyone can judge, Queen Dzewile, now in her early fifties, is firmly in control. She is advised by Prince Sobhuza, known as the "Authorized Person, who is elderly and in poor health, and exercises supreme power in consultation with the Liqoqo, an inner council consisting mainly of chiefs and princes. Political meetings and parties are banned by law.

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## Fear grips whites in Zimbabwe

By Our Foreign Staff

A farmer's wife, gun at hip as it was during the bush war of independence, clutches her child in a pose symbolic of the fears which are sweeping Matabeleland's whites after the killings of 10 people in the province since Christmas Eve.

The hunt meanwhile continues in dense bush north of Bulawayo for Mr David Bilang, aged 24, the grandson of Mr Benji Williams a Matabeleland farmer whose headless body was discovered a day after they were both seized by rebels (Stephen Taylor writes).

Mr Bilang has left a trail which is enabling trackers to follow the group. Horror in Zimbabwe at the atrocities committed since Christmas Eve is gathering force. An attack on buses in which three people were killed and more than 20 injured was followed on New Year's Eve by the latest abductions and the slaughter of six people including two children in an ambush on a farm vehicle 30 miles away.

Leading article, page 11.

## Harrods Sale

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### TUC urges fair deal for youth

The TUC is urging union representatives to try to ensure that young people get a fair deal under the Youth Training Scheme which is to be introduced this summer.

It is circulating 250,000 copies of a new guide and checklist on the scheme which will replace the Youth Opportunities Programme. Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, said yesterday: "There is now a first rate opportunity for employers, unions and the education service to help create training for all young people leaving school at 16 and 17."

The guide, *Youth Training*, tells union representatives to urge employers to operate sound schemes, paying particular attention to the numbers to be recruited, their status, pay and conditions, the quality of training and trade union membership. Among other advice, it also recommends union monitoring of training programmes and checks on the health and safety of young recruits.

A government plan to pay young offenders up to £60 a week for community service work was condemned yesterday as "idiotic" by Mr Warren-Jaworski, Conservative MP for The Wrekin. (Our Ludlow Correspondent writes).

### British and Irish bishops in talks

Some of Britain's leading Roman Catholic bishops are expected in Northern Ireland today for two days of informal talks with Irish bishops. A spokesman for the Church said last night: "The discussions will be purely informal and private."

### Breath tests criticized

Public house landlords and customers yesterday criticized Loughborough's most intensive anti-drink drive campaign in a record, as police revealed they had given breath tests to 969 drivers, with 91 tests proving positive over Christmas of the new year period.

Bosworth secretary of the Mansfield and Sutton in-shield Licensed Victuallers' association, claimed that motorists had been stopped for 10 hours.

### Villagers' gifts

A cheque for £1,000 and a new Triumph Acclaim car, paid for by a village fund, were presented yesterday by Kevin Goodford, aged 22 of Keyworth, Nottinghamshire, who sat a leg when HMS Siralahad was hit by an Argentine missile in the Falklands.

### Soldier dies

A full-time member of the 1st Defence Regiment, Private Alan Maule, aged 19, was shot dead inside a garage at his base in Keady, with Armagh, last night. A police spokesman said that time was not suspected.

### Today's tune

The BBC Radio 4 *Today* programme will have a new mature tune from Thursday. *One for Today* was composed by John Dankworth.

## Scargill denies trying to force staff to resign

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, last night denied trying to bring pressure to bear on head office staff at the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) in an attempt to persuade them to resign before the union moves its main office to Sheffield.

The allegation that Mr Scargill was bringing the pressure was made by Mr John Varley, president of the white collar Colliery Officials and Staff Association section of the NUM.

Mr Scargill denied the allegation that he was trying to force staff to resign. He said he was trying to persuade them to move to Yorkshire. "The allegations made by John Varley are totally unfounded and an insult to the national executive committee and the national officials of the union," Mr Scargill said last night.

Mr Varley, whose office represents the 63 head office staff, said "morale is at rock bottom. We do not have a severance pay agreement because when Lord Gormley was president [of the NUM] he always said no one would be made redundant. Arthur is flouting agreements with our staff which he would never tolerate if the coal board tried it on with the miners."

"We believe he is nit-picking. They are very angry at the tactics being used by Arthur."

Mr Varley is to hold a meeting with Mr Scargill on Friday to catalogue a list of complaints a try to head off a possible staff rebellion. He will also demand severance payment for any member who decides to leave before the move to Sheffield, which may start later this year.

Last month Mr Varley called Mr Scargill a "Scrooge" when the NUM national executive committee decided not to pay the office staff a £50 Christmas bonus and banned overtime.

Mr Varley also said that under Mr Scargill's regime, heads of department no longer had any authority and staff had to receive his permission for time off, including visits to the dentist.

Mr Scargill said: "I am appalled at the suggestion that I am trying to force staff to quit before the union moves its headquarters out of London. This is totally untrue and without foundation. Each member of the staff has been asked on at least three occasions if they wish to move and at all times the national officials, including myself, have responded to any request for a meeting to discuss any matter in the fairest possible way."

## Talbot to move back to full-time work

The longest period of sustained short-time working in a British car factory ends in a few weeks' time when Talbot's engine and transmissions plant at Stoke, near Coventry, returns to full-time working. About 1,500 of its 2,000 employees have been working only one day a week for more than 14 months.

The severity of the cutback which threatened the whole future of the French-owned company, followed the collapse of a £100m a year exports contract with Iran. A huge build-up of engines, gear boxes, and other Talbot parts intended for the Peugeot car to have been assembled by Iran. National caused a cash-flow crisis in the autumn of 1981.

At the time it was suggested that Iran had been too optimistic in its market forecasts. It quickly became apparent, however, that the real problem was Iran's inability to pay its debts.

An oil-for-cars barter scheme was worked out in June this year to clear the existing debts and to release dockside stocks awaiting shipment in Britain for nearly nine months. The deal fell through, however, because of the complexities of the oil market.

Now, the two sides have agreed to resume normal trading for cash. It is unlikely, however, that shipments will ever again approach the previous level of £100m a year, which made the Iran deal Britain's biggest single export contract.

The Iranians have already declared their intention to switch the emphasis from cars to commercial vehicles and the existing Peugeot-derived 20-year-old Hillman Hunter - is likely to be replaced by a more modern car from Peugeot, Talbot's French parent.

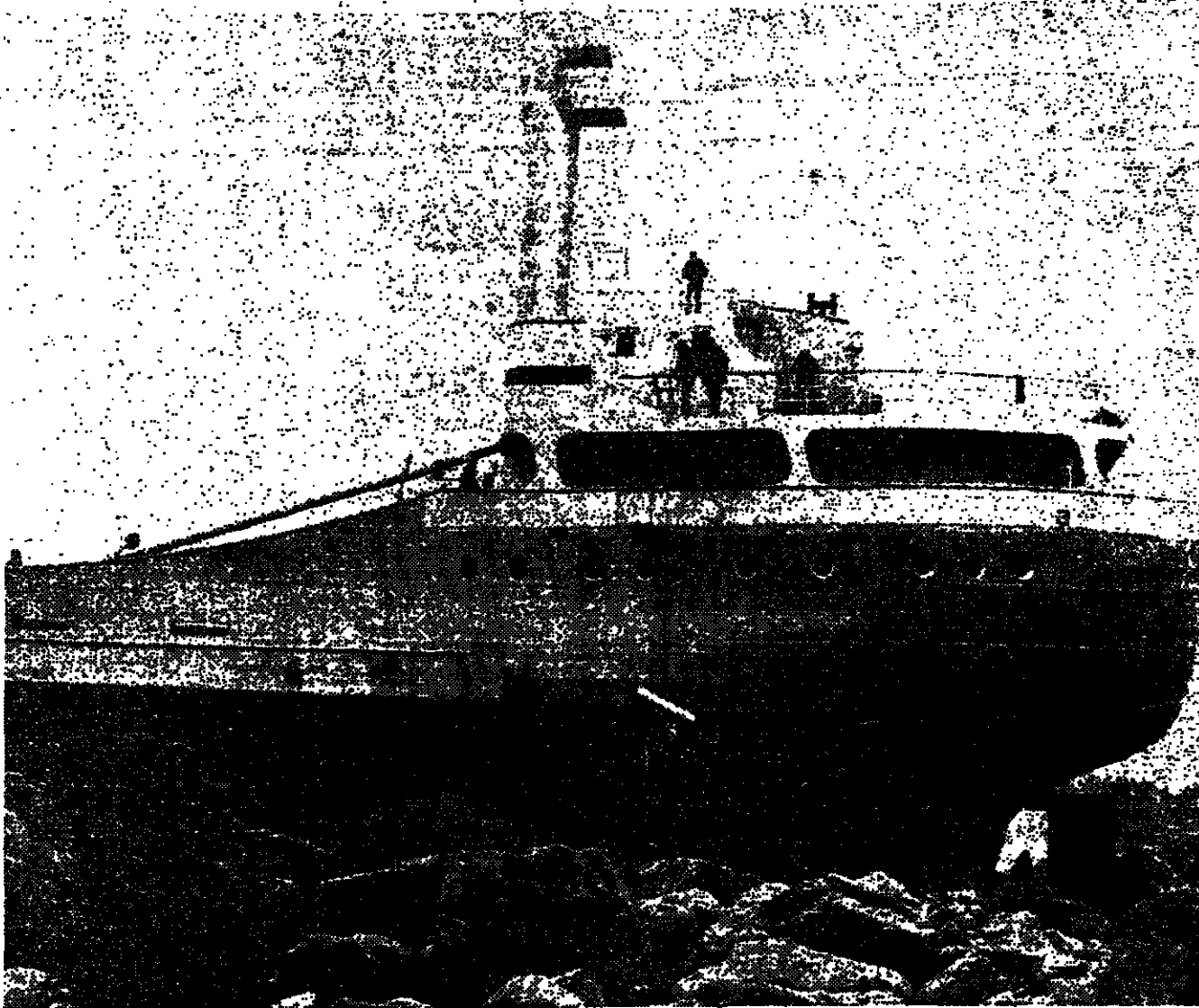
Talbot lost £91m in the last financial year, after a record £103m loss in the previous year. Talbot has cost Peugeot £78m in subsidies.

However, Mr George Turnbull, Talbot's chairman, is optimistic that with the revival of the Iranian business, and progress towards his target of a five per cent share of the British car market, he will break even in 1984.

Car sales in Britain in 1983 are expected to reach a record 1,700,000. The worry for hard-pressed British component firms is that imported cars, which took 58 per cent of the market last year, will soak up the additional sales.

Ford and Vauxhall who are the biggest importers, with over 40 per cent of their cars coming from German, Belgian, and Spanish factories, are under pressure from their unions to increase British production. Mr Sam Toy, the chairman of Ford, Britain, has said he hopes to reduce his imports to one-third.

Vauxhall is trying to trade-off the prospect of increased British production with the possible introduction of a second shift at Luton for the first time in eight years, against a union undertaking to lift the ban on the sale in Britain of the Spanish-built Corsa small car. Vauxhall want to launch it in Britain in the spring renamed as the Nova.



## Stranded ship stripped by 'wreckers' after police guard is removed

There was confusion yesterday whether "wreckers" should have been allowed on board the stranded cargo ship, *Johanna*, pictured above, which was stripped of almost anything that could be moved after it ran aground on the north Devon coast (Craig Seton writes).

More than 100 people, many from the nearby village of Hartland, climbed aboard the 960-ton vessel and carted away electronic equipment, freezers, washing machines, food, beer, doors, windows and even the captain's lavatory seat. It was their apparent belief that the ship had been abandoned. A local woman said they had been "like a load of vultures".

Police in Bideford nearby insisted last night that they had removed a police guard on the beached vessel after being told by Mr David Garrett, the Customs and Excise Receiver of Wrecks for north Devon, that it had been abandoned.

Mr Garrett, however, said that the vessel had still been private property and it was the skipper's responsibility to secure the property on board. If the vessel had been left, he added, there was no doubt that it would have become a "wreck of the sea" and the property on board would have been destroyed.

He said that an offence would be committed under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, if people who had gone on board failed to declare to him what they had taken. So far, he said, he had received a few reports, "but it will be impossible to account for everything". Even so it was for the Department of Trade to initiate proceedings and not for the police.

Captain Adrian Broekmeulen, aged 37, who it is believed, owns the *Johanna* in partnership with his father, was close to tears when he saw what the "wreckers" had done. The *Johanna*, went aground on New Year's Eve on its way to South Wales from Rotterdam.

One of the first people on board over the weekend was Mr Cllr Cotterell, from Bude in Cornwall, who said he had taken radio equipment which he had reported to Mr Garrett.

He said: "When they went aboard on Saturday it was a disaster. Hundreds of people were ripping and smashing things off and it got out of hand. They had not come equipped so they used anything they could find, iron bars, hammers or anything. That was the sickening part. Everything went. Kids were firing off fire extinguishers, a life raft was thrown overboard and a maroon was set off."

"It must have been heartbreaking for the captain to see his ship like that but the crux of the matter was why he was not there because as far as I know she had been declared a wreck," he added.

## Tanker drivers' pay deal hope

Leaders of Britain's 15,000 oil tanker drivers meet this week against a background of optimism in the industry that pay offers in three of the main companies of about 6.5 to 7 per cent will be accepted by the drivers.

Shop stewards representing about 1,800 tanker drivers at Shell are due to meet tomorrow to consider the company's final offer of about 7 per cent. Similar meetings of stewards from BP and Texaco on Thursday and Friday will discuss a 6.4 per cent offer to BP drivers and a 7 per cent award proposed by Texaco.

Although the three companies employ only 5,000 drivers, acceptance of the offers will have a "knock-on" effect throughout the industry. The stewards' meetings can only make recommendations and the final decision will rest with the drivers, who will be balloted at depots. The stewards will be told by Mr Jack Ashwell, the senior union negotiator, that the offers are unsatisfactory.

However, one industry source predicted last night that the drivers will be prepared to accept the offers, and so avoid the brinkmanship of last year's negotiations when there were threats of industrial action before an 8.1 per cent deal was agreed.

The 1,700 Esso drivers are not involved in the current round of talks, having accepted a comprehensive productivity agreement last November which boosted hourly pay rates by 48 per cent. The deal, which incorporated a fundamental change in work measurement and operating procedures, means the drivers are guaranteed minimum weekly earnings of £159.60 for a 38 hour week instead of £113.50 for 40 hours.

In negotiations with the Transport and General Workers' Union, the oil companies have been stressing their poor financial position because of the oil glut and the need to give subsidies to filling stations to hold down prices.

BP drivers would have a new weekly basic rate of £125.75 if the offer were accepted which, in turn, would increase average weekly earnings for 50 hours from £230 to £245. Average earnings for Texaco and Shell drivers are roughly comparable.

The proposals are thought likely to be accepted, particularly in view of the £750,000 cost to the unions of the dispute.

Mr Peter Barry, the Republic of Ireland's new Minister for Foreign Affairs, said yesterday in a radio interview that he hoped to have an early meeting with Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Mr Barry did not at this stage, however, wish to disclose what he hoped to discuss. "I feel we should first of all have a fairly relaxed and casual meeting together so that we can probe one another's minds," he said.

Anglo-Irish relations have been at a low ebb since Mr Charles Haughey, the former Prime Minister, withdrew support for EEC sanctions against Argentina during the Falklands war. The new FitzGerald government is now anxious to repair the situation.

Mr Barry said it was a little unfortunate that Mr Prior had said in a House of Commons debate before Christmas that the issue of extradition would be at the top of the agenda for any such meeting.

"If there is going to be trust between the two of us I feel we should both be engaged in drawing up the agenda, not one side dictating to the other."

## Eire seeks early talks with Prior

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## Chess leaders separated by a half point

Results of the adjourned games for rounds four and five in the ICL Grandmaster Tournament at Hastings have clarified the leading positions. The Soviet grandmaster, Rafael Vaganian leads with 4 and the Iranian master Yacov Murei is second, with 3½ points. Kovacic (Yugoslavia) and Tukmakov (USSR) both have 3 points.

The English grandmaster Jonathan Mestel may catch up with the leaders since he has 2½ points and one postponed game to play against Heblen. Also with 2½ points, are Piatnik (Czechoslovakia) and Britain's Nigel Short. Another British player, James Plaskett, has score of 2 points and one adjourned game.

Results in round five between Kovacic and Piatnik, 2½ to 2½, and between Short and Plaskett, 2½ to 2½, were drawn. Mestel's 2½ to 2½ against Heblen was also drawn. Vaganian's 4 to 2½ against Murei was a decisive win.

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## Cardiff's new concert hall stitches a wound

The Welsh have greeted their new concert hall in Cardiff with considerable enthusiasm. The St David's Hall provides a facility that had been wanting in that city, and since it doubles as a conference centre it has put Cardiff on to that increasingly international conference circuit.

Even more than that, the hall fills an important gap in central Cardiff, which suffered from a particular destructive development plan. Only now is a recognizable feeling of a city centre returning, after inner decay and dereliction, the removal of old shops and markets, and the creation of numerous ground level car parks.

In other words, the arrival of the new hall and its adjacent shopping centre stitched a gaping wound in the city's fabric, and has drawn a discreet mask over the blight beyond. Combined with a new concert hall which would not be grateful for its arrival?

Indeed, the glory of the new hall was sealed by a royal opening, and within weeks by acting as the first station in the SDP's rolling conference.

Considered in that light who would cavil? Yet, considered in the context that Cardiff is the capital of Wales, and that this was to be its premier hall, and hereby expressive of the cultural life of the nation, it barely merits modified enthusiasm.

It has been gained on the cheap. The hall is contingent on the shopping centre over which it stands and with which it shares several architectural features; that is hardly surprising, as it shared the same London architect, J Seymour Harris Partnership; an architect so modest about his hall that he left the exhibition about the hall, inside the hall, to the contractor, thus telling us very little about the design aims.

To the Welsh the St David's Hall should rank, pro rata and making due allowance for scale and finance, with the Paris Opera or Covent Garden. To the authorities it ranked as an adjunct to a commercial development.

The entrance to the hall is at one extremity of the shopping centre, and is so discreet as to be almost invisible, none of the opulence visible even at some-where as vulgar as the Usher or Albert Halls. It is a narrow hallway which rises through several levels, by lift or short-flight stairs, until one is clearly above the adjacent shopping complex.

Then the places get slightly more generous. For a 2,000-seat hall, however, they are poky, and in many places claustrophobic. There are a few balconies at different levels, each with room for fewer than ten tables.

The tables inside are removed during a full performance, since there is not enough space to allow people to sit down over their drinks or coffee; that gives the same away; the centre of the national culture with cheap and nasty milk machines and plastic food.

The hall itself is grand, and should be wished success, despite its ridiculous circulation area, foyers, and occasionally surly attendants.

And there are one or two architectural touches which can be seen when the place is not packed the way one foyer opens above or below to another, and the resulting feeling of opening out; of vista, and of spaciousness; the great, green, timber-framed window behind the piano dais; and, possibly, the piling up of short flights of differently-angled stairs.

Those touches are nice; but they do not excuse the overall conception. For those Welshmen who feel that such a criticism is unjust, and that the hall does not represent culture on the cheap, there is one thing to do. Go to Nottingham, which also has just opened a building of that sort. It is the capital of a nation, but it has placed a higher priority on the cultural importance of the project.

## Science report

### A pulsar that had observers in a spin

By the Staff of "Nature"

Astronomers who discovered the millisecond pulsar, a neutron star rotating an astonishing 642 times a second, have now reported in full while observers around the world continue to examine the object to see how its periodic emissions change.

Meanwhile, theorists have examined the implications of the discovery and are concluding that it represents a new class of pulsar.

The patch of sky in which the pulsar was discovered had puzzled radio astronomers for some time. The patch appeared to contain a body of extremely small diameter, which produced a rapid increase in signal strength upon tuning the receiver from long to shorter wavelengths.

That is characteristic of a pulsar. And yet the most obvious signature of pulsars, the extremely regular flashes that they produce at radio, optical and other wavelengths, usually many times a second, was missing.

The problem, it is now clear, was the rapidity of the flashes. The fastest known pulsar until then had flashed at only about 30 times a second.

It was only when Dr D. Becker and colleagues, working at the Arecibo radio telescope in Puerto Rico, searched for very rapid twinkling in the signal produced by the rarefied interstellar gas, that the new pulsar's 642 flashes per second were detected.

Conventional theories of the origin of pulsars indicate that they are the remnants of exploding stars, or supernova. After a supernova explosion, much of the original star's gases are ejected in the form of a vast glowing cloud. The remaining gas collapses to form a dense and (in astronomical terms) tiny ball of neutron-matter, rotating at high speed.

Charged particles trapped in the neutron star's magnetic field emit beams of radiation by a process not well understood, and in the process the star loses energy, rotating at progressively slower rates.

On that theory the more rapidly a pulsar spins, the younger it must be. Moreover, the star should be accompanied by the cloudy remnant from the supernova explosion, while electromagnetic and gravitational processes should be slowing the rotation down comparatively rapidly.

The newly discovered pulsar fails to comply with these regulations. While spinning more rapidly, it is slowing down more gradually than any pulsar so far detected. Furthermore, there is no sign of the glowing supernova remnant. Dr M. Raderman and colleagues at Columbia University, New York, have suggested why that should be.

They identify the millisecond pulsar as one of a new class, which represents the end-polar evolution of a particular type of binary star system where most of the gas from one star gradually accretes on to the other (which has already become a neutron star) and in the process speeds up the rotation rate.

The neutron stars in these systems have comparatively weak magnetic fields; therefore the rate of "spin-down" due to electromagnetic processes will be slower than that of "conventional" pulsars.

Observations reported by Dr Becker and his colleagues and, more recently, by Dr A. Lyne of Jodrell Bank, are consistent with the value of spin-down predicted by the theory, about one second every million million years.

Source: *Nature* (vol 300, page 615) December 16, 1982. ©Nature-Times News Service, 1983.

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سكذامن لايصل



# Ben Nevis climber falls 700ft and suffers only cuts and bruises

By Tony Samstag

The new year's luckiest man was reported "satisfactorily" yesterday in a Fort William hospital after falling 700ft down Britain's highest mountain and surviving with cuts and bruises to his face and chest.

Mr Eamonn McCarrroll was approaching the 4406ft summit of Ben Nevis, in Inverness-shire on Sunday. He had got to within 40ft of the top when he felt the ice become soft and then the whole slab gave way.

"I went sliding and tumbling hundreds of feet into Coire Leis and landed in soft snow. I was terrified, though I really did not know too much about it all. I am the luckiest man in the world to be alive", he said.

### 'Nine lives'

Mr McCarrroll, aged 21, an unemployed Glaswegian, had gone to Fort William for the holiday period with three companions. He attempted the Bob Run climb alone, however, and was doubly lucky as his fall was observed by members of the Kinloss RAF mountain rescue team who were on standby duty on the Ben Nevis range.

As they reached him, he managed to get to his feet and walked down the remaining 2,000ft with their assistance. "He probably used up all of his nine lives", a police spokesman said yesterday.

The Bob Run climb is classified as a Grade II winter climb of "reasonable" difficulty. It starts high on the north east buttress of the mountain at Coire Leis, which is reached by a steep plod over snow and ice, and is one of the more

commonly used, straightforward routes to the summit with about 400ft of hard climbing involved. Solo ascents are routine for experienced climbers.

Members of the mountain rescue team described Mr McCarrroll as well equipped for the climb and evidently experienced enough to tackle it on his own.

After the team had seen him fall, it radioed for a helicopter and reinforcements on the assumption that he would have to be carried out. Once he had been reached, however, the rescuers called off the reinforcements, using a direct telephone link from a mountain hut near by.

Mr McCarrroll's was the third rescue over the new year period, and there was one fatality almost directly opposite the site of his narrow escape in Coire Leis.

Teacher killed

Miss Margaret Brown, aged 23, a schoolteacher, of Church Road, Lusk, Co. Dublin, was with several students and an instructor on Saturday when she was missed as the party negotiated a narrow stretch of ridge along Carn Mor Dearg (Big Red Hill). A mountain rescue helicopter was called and she was found dying of head injuries in Coire Leis.

MP seeks tighter law for dentists

By a Staff Reporter

A West Midlands MP is to seek changes in the law concerning general anaesthesia as administered by dentists, on behalf of one of his constituents whose mother died in a dentist's chair, it was announced yesterday.

Mr John Heddle, Conservative MP for Lichfield and Tamworth, said he proposed to table new clauses to the Dentists Bill, which was given a second reading in the Lords last November, when it came to the Commons after the Christmas recess.

He added: "It is quite incredible that only veterinary surgeons qualified in anaesthesia are allowed to administer a general anaesthetic to animals, while anyone apparently is allowed to administer a general anaesthetic to a human being".

Mr Kewal Krishan Abrol, a dentist, of Gravely Hill North, Erdington, Birmingham, lost an appeal last year against a conviction at Stafford Crown Court for the manslaughter of Mrs Joyce Foundling.

Mr Barry Foundling, of Tamworth, and Mr Robert Foundling, her sons, have asked Mr Heddle to use their mother's case to support his efforts to change the law.

Two years after the death, Mr Abrol, who received a fine and a suspended sentence, is still practising dentistry, Mr Heddle said. He found that situation "disgraceful" and added that the General Dental Council should suspend dentists convicted of manslaughter.

Mr Abrol said yesterday that he had appealed again to the Home Secretary.

Safeguard for hire car drivers

By Hugh Clayton

Motorists whose hired cars break down from today will have strong legal grounds for claiming against the vehicles' owners. Had the breakdowns occurred yesterday, it would have been much easier for owners to disclaim liability.

A law which takes effect today will also close a loophole open to traders who hand over faulty goods in exchange for a mixture of coupons and cash. The use of coupons on groceries has increased quickly in the past two years, after a long period out of fashion in the 1970s.

But until today the shopper who bought goods with a mixture of coupons and cash forfeited the consumer rights available since Victorian times to buyers of goods for cash. The first part of the Supply of Goods and Services Act takes effect today and extends strong legal protection to areas in which liability for faults has been obscure for generations.

Buyers of goods for money have had full protection since the Sale of Goods Act took effect 90 years ago. But the Act has never applied to transactions in which there is an element of barter or token exchange, or in which goods and services are supplied together. The new Act, which has all-party support, extends the safeguards of the earlier Act to those areas.

Buyers of cars who meet part of the cost by trading in their existing vehicles will now enjoy the same safeguards as if the are buying outright.

Labour 'would dismantle' Tory student loan scheme

By Anthony Bevins

Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Opposition spokesman on education, said yesterday that a Labour government would attempt to dismantle any scheme of student loans introduced by a Conservative administration.

Senior Conservatives are considering a scheme under which half the money available to students in the form of grants would be replaced by repayable loans.

It has also been suggested that the introduction of the scheme would be "softened" by an extra £50m a year which would be made available for higher education students who do not qualify for grants.

But Mr Kinnock said in an interview on the BBC World at One radio programme: "I am utterly against it, and unless it were very well established, and then posed enormous administrative problems, a Labour government would uproot any system that had been established."

He said that a mixture of loans and grants would maintain all the iniquities and deficiencies of a grants system, while adding new iniquities and deficiencies of a loan scheme.

Asked about the proposal to inject extra payments for those students not eligible for grants, Mr Kinnock said: "The transfer of a very limited amount of finance from those who are already disadvantaged to those who are marginally more disadvantaged is not really an exercise in the advancement of educational investment in this country."

Emery wife 'devastated'

Miss Josephine Blake, the fifth wife of Mr Dick Emery, the comedian, spoke yesterday of her grief over his death on Sunday.

Although Mr Emery left her two years ago for a woman 30 years his junior, the actress said: "I feel distraught and utterly devastated. I loved the man and always will. The 16 years we knew each other will be treasured forever."

Speaking at her home at St George's Hill, Weybridge, Surrey, she added: "He underplayed his illness to me. He knew I had a job to do and being the professional he was didn't want to upset me."

"But I was in constant contact with the hospital and knew he was very ill. He was a wonderful man."

Obituary, page 12

Cheaper taxis for disabled

A taxi scheme to help the disabled to travel cheaply in London starts today through the support of a Greater London Council subsidy. The experiment begins in Southwark, and will be extended to the whole of London by 1984 if successful.

Disabled people will be able to telephone three firms for a taxi at a fraction of the usual cost.

New Year's Eve victim named

The man who died from an asthma attack near Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve was named by Scotland Yard yesterday as Mr Paul Coppard, aged 28, of New King's Road, Chelsea, London. He was found in Tavistock Street, near the square.

The police say that his death was not connected with the Trafalgar Square celebrations in which two women died.

Thefts warning

Pensioners have been advised to bank savings after Mr William Gill, aged 96, a disabled former miner of Balby, Doncaster, lay helpless in bed while a hooded intruder stole £3,000 from a tin in a cupboard.



# Contracts inquiry draws Tory threat

By Tony Samstag

Conservative opposition leaders in the London Borough of Southwark have vowed to go to the police with details of controversial haulage contracts if they are not satisfied with the results of an independent inquiry.

Feelings are running so high over the issue that fights broke out on the floor of a committee room last month between Labour and Conservative councillors. Four officers of the south London council face disciplinary measures for walking out of an earlier meeting rather than discuss their reasons for awarding one contract to the second lowest of eight bidders.

Godfrey Haulage, the company offering the lowest tender for haulage of excavated waste in 1982-83, was rejected allegedly because manual workers had threatened to "black" it over work done for Wandsworth council during a dustmen's strike. The difference in cost between Godfrey's tender and the next lowest, offered by E. D. Masons, would be about £10,000 to £15,000, Mr A. G. Corless, Southwark's chief executive and town clerk, estimated in a report on the controversy in November.

Mr Corless also noted in his report that much the same thing had happened in 1981-82, when Masons had been awarded the contract, although its tender was "approximately 50 per cent higher" than Godfrey's.

That represented "in cash terms... a differential of approximately £30,000", Mr Corless added.

Conservative councillors are also anxious to raise the question of a £165,000 payment to Masons for clearance of a temporary rubbish tip.

The members of the inquiry team, which is expected to start work soon, are Mr Leonard Krickler, a barrister, Mr John Heywood, an accountant with the firm of Price Waterhouse, and a third person to be nominated by the Institution of Municipal Engineers.

The officers facing disciplinary action are Mr Tony Wragg, borough engineer, and three of his assistants, Mr Peter Widdup, Mr John Haynes, and Mr John O'Neill. Mr Corless has recommended "severe reprimands and final warnings" for Mr Wragg and Mr Haynes in particular.

All were suspended on full pay after the walk out, but have since been reinstated, after apologizing to the public services committee, pending the results of the inquiry.



# Search for a disco title

Young dancers in search of a title at the Hammersmith Palais in London yesterday. They were finalists in the Pye Disco Kidd Championships, which have attracted more than 30,000 children, aged between 6 and 15. Above: Jane Lebbly, aged 8, from Streatham, and top (left to right): Ben Dalton, Kerry Arrowsmith and Tracy Bishop, all aged 11, waiting to go on. (Photograph: John Voos).

# 'Harassed' buskers to seek quiet life abroad

By a Staff Reporter

A small group of London buskers are to apply for political asylum in several European countries as a protest against alleged police harassment.

Despite the wish of the Greater London Council to ease restrictions on street entertainment, the buskers claim, their lives have been made impossible by continual arrests, and in some cases imprisonment for non-payment of fines.

Perhaps half a dozen entertainers are involved in the unprecedented applications, to The Netherlands, Belgium and Scandinavia, where busking is encouraged.

The British practice is to allow police discretion in the interpretation of whether a busker, by encouraging a crowd to form, is contributing to an obstruction of "free passage along the highway".

In other countries, where busking is discouraged spot fines tend to be levied in order to avoid the need for prosecutions.

The dissident buskers, as they describe themselves, claim that such would famous "pitches" as Leicester Square and even the venerable Lord Mustard's pitch, outside Harrods, have been made unworkable by the police.

Two of the buskers, Mr Michael Kay (who performs as "Bongo Mike") and Mr Jeremy Helm, have prepared a 40-page statement in support of their application, to be made soon, for political asylum in Belgium.

The document chronicles 16 years of alleged "blackmail and intimidation" by the police, and describes the two buskers as "dissident artists who are treated as criminals in their own country".

In support of their application, Mr Kay and Mr Helm have registered in the Belgian cities of Liege and Antwerp as licensed "street musicians and cafe entertainers". Translated from the Flemish, the intinerant element in their official job description is described as "round-walking".

It can hardly help their case in Britain that they call their act a music and comedy routine reminiscent of Laurel and Hardy, "Gutter music by the Dossers".

But their instinct for publicity is undeniably sound: another stunt, still in the early warning stage, is to make citizens' arrests of promotional "buskers" such as the Wimpy Beefeater in order to help the police to keep pedestrian traffic moving freely.

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Macmillan papers released

Cajolery and cunning led to house-building record

By David Walker and Peter Hennessy

Secret Cabinet papers newly released under the 30 year rule show how Mr Harold Macmillan combined cajolery, threat and sheer political cunning in 1952 to push through the biggest public house-building programme in British history.

Mr Macmillan, backed by Sir Winston Churchill, defeated attempts by Mr R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to cut the housing programme for economic reasons...

Mr Macmillan's success as Minister for Housing and Local Government in building some 230,000 houses in 1952, 260,000 in the following year and more than 300,000 in 1954 helped to propel him to the premiership after Suez in 1957.

The Cabinet documents show Mr Macmillan to have despised the Bank of England and foreign speculators. He argued for full-blooded social and housing spending to reduce working-class unrest.

But the archives show, too, that his political reputation was purchased at the cost of disrupting the balance of investment in the economy. Factory building was slowed down as

Mr Macmillan's programme pre-empted available wood and steel. Cabinet memoranda disclose an intense private debate during the first part of 1952 over the convertibility of sterling, which was then tightly controlled. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the Bank of England floated a scheme, the External Sterling Plan, which would have set sterling free and probably also resulted in a large devaluation of the pound.

A trenchant memorandum to the Prime Minister from his former wartime adviser, Lord Cherwell, then serving as



Mr Macmillan: despised Bank of England.

Paymaster-General, urged that the scheme be rejected. Among Lord Cherwell's reasons was the threat to "social harmony" that would be caused by a sharp devaluation.

The boxes of files for 1952 now available at the Public Record Office are full of details on less weighty topics. The Cabinet spent some time discussing the future of the Coronation of the Queen; Sir Winston Churchill was anxious to avoid the television cameras obtaining "close-ups" of her face during the ceremony. The Queen did not want the cameras in Westminster Abbey at all.

The Postmaster-General did battle with the Secretary for Scotland over new investment in television transmitters for Aberdeen. The Secretary for Scotland, who won the toss, warned Cabinet of the outcry if the Aberdeenians with their "special relationship to the Royal Family" were denied an opportunity to see the Coronation on television.

Some hours were spent discussing the future of London's airports. A secret decision was made to go ahead with Gatwick even though there would be opposition from local Conservatives. Stansfeld was rejected as it was "badly sited for access to London".

Music chart change to beat cheats

Changes have been made in the way the Top 40 popular music chart is compiled, aimed at ending "rigging" once and for all.

The first chart of 1983, published today, has been produced by Gallup, the opinion poll and research organization.

Mr Malcolm Mather, director and joint owner, hoped the electronic information gathering system would be speedier.

He added "I am confident that we have made it so expensive to 'hype' a record into the charts that it is not worthwhile".

The system, which is being set up at a cost of £300,000 a year, will rely on a sample of 250 record shops.

Sales will be recorded and transmitted every week. Previously shop assistants filled in forms which were collected by hand.

Crash kills 3 in family

Mrs Shirley Gibbins, aged 40, of Ancaster, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, died in hospital yesterday after a car crash, leaving only her two-year-old son alive out of a family of four. Her husband Ronald, aged 45, an insurance agent, was killed and their daughter Elaine, aged 15, died later from injuries received in a head on collision between two cars at Ancaster on December 23. Their son Ian, aged 13, had facial injuries. A London couple in the other car were also killed.

River plunge victim found

The body of Penelope Bannister, aged 10, of Holland Park Drive, Rhyly, who disappeared for nearly five days after a car driven by her sister, Victoria, plunged into the River Elvy, Clwyd, North Wales, was found yesterday, half a mile from the scene of the accident near St Asaph.

Victoria Bannister, aged 17, was killed instantly and Penelope's twin, Georgia, is seriously ill with internal injuries.

Typhoid suspect

A Norwich man, aged 30 is in isolation at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital with suspected typhoid. He had a routine operation after being admitted with suspected appendicitis, but he has not yet returned from a foreign holiday.



Waterborne: President Reagan takes a ride in a Jeep while inspecting flood damage in Monroe, Louisiana.

Fisheries policy that pleases none and angers most

This month marks the first decade of British membership of the European Community. In the second of five articles by staff writers of The Times, John Young, Agriculture Correspondent, examines the effects of EEC membership on Britain's fishing industry. The series began on December 20.



While farmers are assumed to have done well out of EEC membership, Britain's fishermen are seen to have fared badly. Their indignation touches a chord among the British public, which tends to regard farmers as greedy and querulous and fishermen as folk heroes, brave, resourceful, independent and our last line of defence against potential aggressors.

The most emotive view is that these splendid men have been betrayed, that successive governments have sold out their interests. Not only that but, in return for the dubious advantage of EEC membership, we have handed over a rich national resource to be exploited by foreigners.

The plight in which the fishing industry finds itself today is due, as much as anything else, to changes in eating habits, aided and abetted by poor and unimaginative marketing.

In the last few years hundreds of fishermen have gone out of business. Although fresh fish counters are beginning to make a welcome reappearance in some supermarkets, most of what we eat is processed. The manufacturers of fish fingers and other such delicacies are happy to buy their raw material from Norway, Iceland or Canada, so long as the price is right.

The single most crippling blow to the industry, however, was the loss of the Icelandic fishing grounds, after the 1975 Cod War. That effectively

destroyed the British distant-water fleets.

The extension of territorial limits to 200 miles, which followed Iceland's unilateral action, brought more problems. For British fishermen it was unquestionably a bad deal, though in theory they now had the right to fish anywhere within the Community's 200-mile "box". However, nearly two-thirds of all the fish bred and swim in British coastal waters.

The British fishermen were saved from the immediate threat of foreign vessels fishing "up to the beaches" by a temporary derogation restricting licences within a 12-mile limit to those countries which could claim so-called historic rights. They were also sustained by the promise of a common fisheries policy, the terms of which have now been rejected by Denmark.

Fishermen's organizations in Britain were also dissatisfied with the terms of the policy. They had pressed for an exclusive 12-mile zone and a 45 per cent catch quota; instead, they would have only a 35 per cent quota, and historic rights would be enshrined in the policy.

The Government claims, not very convincingly, that 45 per cent was politically unattainable and, in any case, unrealistic, since British fishermen would not be able to sell their catches

to aggrieved member states who considered the quota too high. There would, moreover, be fewer foreign boats licensed to fish in British coastal waters than ever before, it claims.

The most positive aspect of the policy, it says, will be enforcement of a proper conservation policy, backed by an independent inspectorate. This will prevent the disastrous overfishing which, in the past 20 years, has all but destroyed the North Sea herring stocks and threatens the main mackerel grounds off south-west England.

Denmark, which until this week has refused to fall into line with the other nine EEC member states, has been officially depicted as the villain of the piece. Among fishermen themselves, however, there is surprisingly little resentment of the Danes.

Whatever Whitehall may insist it has achieved, British fishermen feel overwhelmingly that they have been denied financial and political support. They believe, rightly or wrongly, that a resource has been squandered, and that the much-vaunted common fisheries policy is an irrelevance.

BRUSSELS: Mr Shintaro Abe, the Japanese Foreign Minister, arrived in Brussels yesterday at the start of a five-nation European tour which diplomats said was intended to deflect criticism of Tokyo's trade policies. (Reuter reports).

Mr Abe, who met Mr Gaston Thon, the European Commission's president and other officials before seeing senior Belgian ministers, is expected to outline the trade policies of the new Japanese Government. Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, has said that his greatest concern is to reduce trade friction with the United States and Western Europe.

Spain case for leaving, page 10

Pitfalls ahead on farm prices

From Ian Murray Brussels

This season's EEC farm price negotiations promise to be slow and particularly tough after the European Commission suggested increases averaging only 4.4 per cent.

This falls well short of the 7 per cent being sought by farmers' organizations, who have shown over the years that they can effectively lobby both governments and the European Parliament, who between them will decide on the eventual increase.

But this time two other factors complicate the issue. One is the pending general election in West Germany, which assumes the presidency of the Council of Ministers on January 1. The other is the argument with the United States over EEC agricultural export subsidies, which would be bound to grow if even the modest proposals are accepted.

The Commission now unashamedly states that a number of its price increases are purely and simply designed to protect the incomes of Europe's farmers. This is where there is an embarrassing surplus, notably cereals, dairy and sugar and these are all areas of conflict with the US.

The Commission claims to be cutting these surpluses by holding back the level of increases for the products, but it seems certain that the United States will question whether enough is being done when it starts detailed studies with the Commission next month on how to head off the threatened transatlantic agricultural trade war.

The danger of a trade war in surplus dairy products is also greater now that it seems the Soviet Union is not prepared to buy any EEC butter until such time as the price comes down.

None the less, the Commission proposals would mean that dairy farmers would obtain average increases of 3.2 per cent, even after paying an overproduction levy. French farmers would benefit by up to 7 per cent, however, because of promised green franc changes. What the proposals will mean to the consumer is still far from clear. The Commission suggests average food price rises of 1.8 per cent in the Community, but for British shoppers only 0.6 per cent. This, however, would only be the case if Britain accepted a change in green pound rates which would cut British farmers' increases by 2.3 per cent, something which Mr Peter Walker, the Agriculture Minister, has rejected.

Denktas rejects Kyprianou friendship plea

Nicosia (Reuter) - Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, has rejected a new year assurance of friendship to his community from President Kyprianou, according to reports in the Turkish Cypriot press. Mr Denktas, who heads the self-styled Turkish Federated State of Cyprus was quoted in several papers as calling Mr Kyprianou's comments "a new assault, a new insult to the Turkish Cypriot people."

In a broadcast new year message, President Kyprianou called the present situation of Turkish Cypriots that of "second class citizens accountable to the Turkish Army." He gave them "an assurance of friendship" that the Government has their rights at heart and that all people living in Cyprus - Greeks, Turks, Armenians, Maronites and Latins - are equal before the law. Mr Denktas said Mr Kyprianou was acting "as if there were a legitimate Greek Cypriot Government in control of the whole of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriots were one of the minorities under such a government."

Calm in a troubled channel

By Kenneth Gosling

"The thing we were anxious to secure, and which was fundamental, was that there should not be a difference in standards between ITV-1 and Channel 4". He emphasized that he is prepared for dissent even while condemning what he feels has been an outburst of hysteria over the channel.

He sees 1983 as a significant year of opportunities and challenges for independent broadcasting, and still on the not too distant future, cable and satellite broadcasting.

"I hope plans for cable development will include safeguards on advertising standards and programme import quotas to ensure that the quality of our public service broadcasting is not undermined".

The debate on cable recommended by Lord Thomson of Monifich, chairman of the IBA, has established the main issues to be explored ahead of

the Government's White Paper, due in the spring.

There were areas of contention between the existing media and the expansion of cable. If they could be resolved so that the competition was fair and equal, Mr Whitney saw a good future for cable.

"As far as the IBA is concerned, it does not worry us too much what does the job of overseeing cable as long as it has teeth: nor am I opposed to cable being introduced, because it does ensure a route into the home and a proper one for expanding television."

Of Channel 4 in 1983, he said: "I look forward to its establishing itself as a channel offering an alternative with a new and different appeal to the pattern of viewing provided by the existing independent and BBC services. I am sure it can build successfully on the good things in its schedules already achieved".

Whitehall brief

Sir Donald dispatches parting shots

By Peter Hennessy

Few permanent secretaries could, let alone would, go on the record about electricity prices, pronouncement on the travails of the Diplomatic Service and subject the Westminster lobby correspondents to some dextrous blawdwerk.

Sir Donald Maitland can because he retired from Whitehall on Friday, making freer speech possible, and because his highly unusual career leaves him an authority on all three.

With 30 years Foreign Office experience he is saddened but not surprised at recent public and political hostility towards British diplomats, whom he describes as "one of the regular targets in our society, particularly when the going gets rough".

Telling the truth in dispatches home, especially "when issues arise which touch the 'insiders'", does not always inspire gratitude. "In my experience those ambassadors who err on the side of understatement are most readily listened to."



Sir Donald: new freedom.

Sir Donald has a slow, dry Scottish delivery and picks his words as if drafting a communication. On the Falklands, the Government was right, he said, to react the way it did. "The invasion having taken place".

A more immediate threat than the "so-called arms race", he explained, was the increasing tendency of small and medium-size powers to ignore the mandatory resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, as Argentina had done. That

was "the road to international anarchy".

On Whitehall relations with Fleet Street, he recalled his days as Mr Edward Heath's press secretary: "I am not sure that anyone who has been at the Number 10 press office or has been a member of the lobby finds the non-attributable mass briefing a satisfactory way of doing business".

The remedy, Sir Donald said, lay in more on-the-record press conferences and the publication of more background information about policy choices, before ministers made up their minds. He reckoned that Lord Franks's idea of a code of practice on open government, monitored by a special Commons select committee, might be the way forward.

Diplomacy and information policy lie in his recent past. But his most immediate preoccupation has been with fuel and power. His appointment to the permanent secretaryship at the Department of Energy took Whitehall by surprise in 1980.

Sir Donald was very much Mrs Margaret Thatcher's choice. She regarded him as the best negotiator she had encountered.

Sir Donald's stewardship saw the privatization of British Telecom, big decisions on the future development of a fast-breeder nuclear reactor, and endless complications over pit closures. But the memory he will leave in Millbank, where he was very popular with ministers and staff, is an open style which, as a colleague put it, "made a very good impact on morale".

As for those electricity prices, they were, Sir Donald said, his most intractable problem. He predicted they will form the greatest headache for his successor, Sir Kenneth Couzens.

Treading delicately across a minefield of Scargills and industrial lobbyists, he said: "The problem can only be resolved by a process of advance on a wide range of fronts". No communiqué was more polished or gave fewer hostages to fortune.

Leading article, page 11

BR chief told to stay away

By Our Transport Editor

Top managers at British Rail have asked Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, to stay out of industrial disputes until they ask him in, Sir Peter says in an article in the latest issue of the magazine Personnel Management, published today.

He says that having detailed out what he expected of his industrial relations specialists, it seemed only fair to ask what they expected of him in times of stress such as the strikes of last year. They replied: Stay out of the front line until we need you; then pitch in with all your weight.

Resist getting into detail too soon; by keeping a distance you "offer more objective advice. Provide consistency, steadfastness and full backing when the jax is flying. Show understanding when people behave unpredictably and logic does not prevail. Present the BR case powerfully to the outside world.

Treacle blasts

Police have given a warning of exploding tins of treacle after incidents in Cambridgeshire where three people were treated in hospital, having been hit by flying metal lids.

London Transport: 3 Ideals call for underwriters

By Michael Bailly, Transport Editor

While preparing to write this article I had occasion to catch a train from King's Cross.

The train was already in when I arrived on the platform, and the doors closed as a young man in front of me tried to board with a woman and five bags. His first bag was trapped in the door, and for what seemed an age he stood outside a stationary train trying to retrieve his bag while looking appealingly at the driver's cab a few yards away.

Eventually the driver put his head out of the front line until he called "Can we get in?", adding to me: "We'll miss our train at Euston if we don't".

The driver looked at him witheringly, and with the remark "There's another train behind" used what must have been amazing delicacy of touch to open the door enough to let the bag out without letting the young man in.

It is true that the young man should have got there earlier, and the driver was probably only obeying the rules. But that episode, possibly multiplied a thousand times a day, seems to encapsulate the problem of London Transport: "It is not my problem, it is yours."

Unfortunately the same myopic view is evident when one turns from the microcosm of customer - staff encounters

Philippines: Purification Trinidad

By Caroline Moorehead

Mrs Purification Trinidad, a researcher for the Justice and Peace ecumenical organization, is in prison at Tagum, Mindanao province, in the southern Philippines. She and her husband Rolito, an agricultural consultant, have been charged with violation of the anti-subversion law.

On January 16 this year seven lay church workers and human rights activists were arrested at the Trinidads' house while discussing plans for a seminar on "protected villages", decreed by military authorities to control the population by relocating villagers.

On January 21 the seven were charged with unspecified violations. In February, after widespread international protest, the Minister of National Defence ordered that the "protected villages" be dismantled.

Señor Pastor Anya, the Peruvian peasant leader who was featured as a prisoner of conscience on August 4, 1982, has been cleared of terrorism charges and freed on the orders of the public prosecutor (Colin Harding writes).

Concluded

Prisoners of conscience



Mrs Trinidad with her two-year-old son.

French penal and judicial reform

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Abolition of prison uniforms, removal of the separation grille or glass from prison visiting rooms, self-service catering in some prisons, and a promise to examine the possibility of conjugal visits are among the measures introduced by the French Government in an attempt to "normalize" prison life and ease the integration of released prisoners back into society.

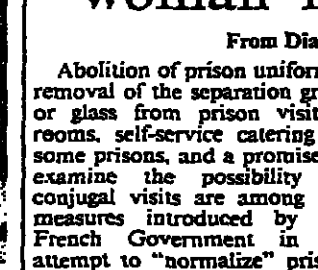
M Robert Badinter, the much-maligned Justice Minister, is pressing ahead with reforms in the judicial and penal systems despite an almost moribund preoccupation among the French with the continuing rise in crime and violence, and increasing concern at what is seen as the Government's "laxist" criminal policies.

Mr Badinter himself recently reflected bitterly on the failure of his policies either to change public opinion or to stem a sharp increase in the prison population. It has jumped by 17 per cent since just after the amnesty introduced by the new Socialist Government in the summer of 1981 to a total of more than 36,000 - 6,000 more than the supposed maximum capacity of France's 180 penal establishments.

Just over half the prison population are simply awaiting trial. Some may wait years before being brought before the courts. One man, who was held for more than four years on suspicion of attempted murder before being acquitted, was recently granted only 25,000 francs (£2,300) in reparation for having been wrongly detained.

Mr Badinter said that the main object of the prison reforms was "to prevent prisoners coming out of prison worse than when they went in". There was nothing revolutionary about the new measures, nor

System is a 'broken old woman' minister says



From Diana Geddes, Paris

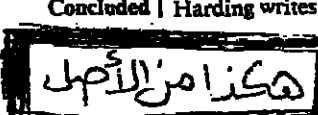
anything likely to compromise prison security, he insisted. He said he was sympathetic to the idea of allowing prisoners to have sexual relations with their spouses or lovers. He believed it would help to maintain a steady relationship that might be of great help to the prisoner on his or her release.

However, prison was linked as much with punishment as with the protection of society, he said, and he was aware that some people might feel that sexual deprivation and frustration was part of that punishment.

An estimated 10 per cent of the prison population in France is illiterate, and three-quarters have only the equivalent of a primary school education. Next year's budget for the Justice Ministry has been frozen in real terms as part of the government's economy measures, but Mr Badinter has nevertheless decided to increase the number of teachers in the prison service by 15, bringing the total to 197.

"Our judicial system is an old, worn-out machine, crippled for resources, weighed down with work, and at the end of its tether", he said. "There are not enough judges or court clerks. The budget is a pittance."

But the Government's recent measure introduced to combat the wave of terrorism that afflicted Paris last summer have not atoned, in the public imagination, for its earlier errors in granting amnesty to thousands of petty criminals and political prisoners, abolishing the death penalty, doing away with high security wings in prisons, abolishing the state security court for the summary trial of terrorists, and repealing the so-called Peyrefitte security law which had substantially increased police powers to detail and question suspects.





# West Germans prepare for tough election

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

President Karl Carstens will announce in a televised address on Friday his momentous and long-awaited decision, whether or not to call a general election on March 6.

Despite his obvious doubts about the constitutional legitimacy of Dr Helmut Kohl's contrived loss of a parliamentary vote of confidence last month as a way of forcing new elections, the President, who will inform all party leaders of his decision in private talks tomorrow, is widely expected to agree to the unprecedented step.

West Germany's political parties are getting ready for what promises to be a tough election campaign.

The Chancellor wants an election now for several reasons: because on assuming office he promised a nation which was upset at being left out of the decision-making process a chance to ratify or reject the new coalition formed in parliament; because he wants a mandate to carry through controversial policies of economic austerity and the stationing of new missiles in Germany; and, most important, because he thinks the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) can win.

Two things, however, have recently dented the Government's confidence in an easy victory: the triumph of the Social Democrats (SPD) in the recent Hamburg election and the latest opinion polls which predict a dismal defeat for the Free Democrats.



Carstens: Important decision tomorrow

On top of that, Mr Yuri Andropov's latest offer to reduce the number of Soviet SS 20 missiles has brought the central issue of defence and missile deployment into the election in a way that is likely to help the Social Democrats.

In Hamburg the SPD recaptured control of the city state with an absolute majority, sharply cutting back the CDU vote and reestablishing themselves in traditional SPD territory.

The result owes much to the skill of the Social Democratic

mayor, Herr Klaus von Dohnanyi, the popularity and tough campaigning of Helmut Schmidt, the former Chancellor, a native of Hamburg, and the determination of voters to end the city's shaky dependence on the votes of the unpredictable Greens - all local factors.

But Hamburg, the last test of electoral opinion before March, cannot be dismissed as untypical. National issues played an unusually large part in the campaign and voters, who turned out in record numbers, were clearly passing judgment on Dr Kohl's first 80 days.

Hamburg also demonstrated what national opinion polls have recently confirmed - the continuing disillusion with the Free Democrats. The latest poll gives them 3 per cent of the vote, well below the minimum needed to capture seats.

The SPD has taken heart from Hamburg. Herr Hans-Joachim Vogel, its candidate for Chancellor, announced over the weekend that he will visit Washington and Moscow in the next 10 days for talks with President Reagan and Mr Yuri Andropov.

Though he specifically renounced any vote-catching publicity two months ago, his talks with Mr Andropov - making him the first leading Western politician to see the new Soviet leader since the funeral of Mr Brezhnev - can only help his image here, especially if he comes back with any further Soviet suggestions of ways to compromise on the missile issue.

# Slow start for 'official' unions in Poland

Warsaw (Reuter) - Poland's new government-sponsored trade unions, set up after Solidarity was outlawed, began formally working yesterday with little interest from workers and a tentative approach from activists.

The new-style unions are being formed initially only at the level of individual enterprises, unlike Solidarity, which was organized on regional lines and attracted three out of every four workers in 16 months.

More than 2,500 unions have been registered, but only a small number of workers at any factory or company have so far involved themselves with the founding committees operating since a new labour code was adopted in October.

"We are not conducting any major recruitment and propaganda campaign. We want things to be as natural and normal as possible," said Mr Zbigniew Kowalski, the temporary chairman of a committee at Warsaw's Huta Warszawa steel-works.

He said about 300 of the plant's 17,000 employees had involved themselves so far, and that it was not necessary for an overwhelming proportion of the workers to belong. "We Poles tend to think in terms of all or nothing - that is unhealthy and unnatural," he said.

"If after a year we get 10 to 15 per cent of the workers to join then that will be a success." He conceded that there had been abuse from some workers



Happier new year? - Mr Lech Walesa and his family leaving church on Sunday.

who objected to the new unions, including people who tried to dissuade him from taking part, and an anonymous threatening call.

A spokesman for the new body being formed at the Ursus tractor plant, also in Warsaw said 200 of the 12,000 employees had so far expressed interest in joining. I would be starting a recruiting drive and hoped for elections later this year.

The authorities, nervous of the re-emergence of the kind of political challenge posed by Solidarity, have said national union structures will be formed only gradually over three years.

They have given wide publicity to the registration of new unions in the official press and on television, particularly emphasizing participation by some former Solidarity members.

But they have conceded that general interest is still minimal. The government newspaper *Rzeczpospolita* said: "We should not conceal the truth that all beginnings are difficult. Because divisions (in society) have not been fully overcome and resentment has still not been eliminated this start is especially difficult."

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, said he was not interested in joining the new unions. He believed only about 172 of the 17,000 employees at the Lenin shipyards, his old workplace and the cradle of Solidarity, had joined so far.

Mr Walesa said hindering the creation of new unions would be undemocratic. He would like to play some role in unions in the future. "But the new unions in their present form do not interest me". Party members have apparently not taken a major role in the first phase of the unions, and many workers believe this is to counter fears that the party intends to exert a big influence.

# Argentina sticks to its guns on Falklands

Buenos Aires, (Reuter) - Señor Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, Argentine's Foreign Minister, said over the weekend that his country would continue to demand "full and legitimate sovereignty over the Falkland Islands."

In a televised address to mark the 150th anniversary of Britain's occupation of the islands, Señor Aguirre Lanari urged Britain to comply with the UN General Assembly resolution calling for renewed talks on the dispute.

"Illegal occupation may perhaps give the United Kingdom transitory control of the territory... but it will never grant it the full and legitimate sovereignty over our country which will continue to demand in every international forum."

He made only a brief reference to last year's war, started by Argentina's invasion of the islands. "For our soldiers, the promise that they did not fight in vain, to our dead, the commitment that new generations of Argentines will be born not too far in the future in the land where they fell," he said.

On Sunday, a group of about 20 war veterans, former conscripts, marked the anniversary by singing the national anthem with their backs turned on the Presidential Palace.

They also chanted slogans against "Yankee and British imperialism" and the military Government that led them to war.

# Karamanlis chides Papandreu in public

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Latent disagreements have suddenly surfaced between President Karamanlis and Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, over the Government's handling of crucial domestic and foreign issues.

Mr Karamanlis, in an unusually candid new year message to the people, urged the Government more or less to brush aside ideological constraints and show greater realism in tackling the problems with Turkey and dealing with the stagnant economy.

"Above all," he said, "we must not allow dissension to weaken our internal front while we have an open and dangerous external front."

The President added: "Let there be no mistake. If our dispute with Turkey is prolonged unduly, it may develop into a painful adventure for both our peoples."

President Karamanlis, when he was Prime Minister, was the architect of the Greek-Turkish diplomatic dialogue which served for years as a hedge against sudden crises.

The dialogue was broken off by the government 15 months ago and, despite some half-hearted attempts since, it has not been resumed.

What happens to add to this anxiety is that in case of a confrontation with Turkey, Greece can hardly count on the West for support, considering its antagonistic attitude towards Nato and the United States.

The President does not seem all too pleased with the Government's economic performance. Persistent inflation and rising unemployment recently forced it into a quasi-monetarist U-turn that led to a pay freeze for 1983.

Mr Karamanlis's message endorsed the Government's call for greater productivity, but also alluded to errors committed. "We must confine," he said, "with certain classical, unflinching economic principles."

The President openly censured the Government for its recent practice of blaming the country's economic troubles on past governments, including those headed by Mr Karamanlis himself, and the official tendency to include in the term "democratic forces" only the ruling Socialists and the Communists.

# González faces hard time from unions

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Señor Felipe González, Spain's Socialist Prime Minister, faces trouble today at his first meeting with the country's trade union leaders, who will demand that he starts implementing an election promise to create new jobs.

With 16 per cent of the active labour force unemployed, Spain has one of the highest rates in Europe, and it is feared that it is likely to increase this year.

"It is not going to be just a courtesy call," Señor Martelino Camacho, leader of the Communist-run Workers' Commissions, said yesterday, indicating that, besides the job creation programme, they want to talk about increases in the national minimum wage.

The Prime Minister will also review with them the 1983 national wage agreement negotiations with employers' organizations, which are in trouble after hardly having started.

But Señor González, who has been in office for one month, will also face criticism from Socialist and Communist union leaders over last week's Cabinet decision no longer to permit the widespread practice of temporary job contracts. He resigned. An indefinite sit-in at the Madrid studios of the state radio network by 21 journalists whose temporary contracts expired on New Year's Eve highlights the problem the union leaders will take up with the Prime Minister.

The broadcasting executives the Socialists put in office are, ironically, opposed to meeting the journalists' demands for permanent posts.

In another development, the Government's new regulations designed to stop public servants drawing two salaries yesterday brought to an end the ten-year tenure of Señor Luis del Olmo, as an anchor man of the state radio's most popular morning phonetic show. He resigned because he also has a permanent job on a radio programme.

"With two million unemployed the regulation is just," he said. In Parliament, where double employment under the Centre Democrats was common, Señor Miguel Ferrero, parliamentary leader of the right-wing opposition group, said he will renounce his MP's salary, preferring to keep the one he earns as a government solicitor.

# Tourists flock to China's martial arts monastery

From David Bonavia, Shaolin, northern China

Restoration work is in progress at the ancient monastery here which is reputed to be the cradle of two of East Asia's most important cultural traditions - Zen Buddhism and martial arts. Chinese and foreign tourists, including many Japanese, are flocking to the coachload. Young Chinese couples take highly posed snaps of each other in the Forest of Stupas - a lovely old cemetery where stone edifices commemorate famous monks from as long ago as the Tang dynasty (between the seventh and tenth centuries).

A few old monks preside over the altars where the faithful leave small offerings of cash and burn incense. Martial arts, which became karate in Korea and Japan, are no longer taught at the monastery although sometimes boys from distant parts of the country show up begging to be trained, but they are sent home. There is an official martial arts training school near by, but

the skills are no longer linked with Buddhist monks.

Martial arts are popular in all Chinese communities throughout the world, and Hongkong's prolific film industry makes many millions of dollars out of them. A few such films are again being made in the People's Republic, and there are new books and magazines for enthusiasts.

Special permission is no longer required by the public security authorities to visit Shaolin and other destinations in Honan province including the ancient capital city of Kaifeng, and two splendid tombs of the early eastern Han dynasty (first century) have been excavated and opened to the public.

Under the policies of the leadership which have succeeded the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chinese cultural traditions are treasured, and studied, even if they have little or no relevance to Marxism.

# LONDON AND THE TRANSPORT BILL

London's traffic is a mess. And we all know it!

- Our roads are snarled up - and they're not getting any better.
- Fares on our buses and tubes are the highest in the world - yet the services are going rapidly downhill.
- Much of London Transport's system needs modernising - but the money's just not there.

We've seen that increased fares drive passengers away - and fewer passengers pay even higher fares for a worsening service. Obviously something must be done to put things right. London needs, and deserves, a lasting solution to its transport needs.

## WHAT IS NEEDED?

The GLC is responsible for London's transport. We've first-hand knowledge and experience of the capital's transport problems.

- London needs a better bus and tube service - at prices that Londoners can afford.
- London needs more jobs - and cheaper fares would attract more business back into town.
- London Transport services need the same subsidies as local British Rail services - then we'd have uniform fares for all Londoners.
- London needs to reduce accidents, pollution and traffic congestion - which would happen if people returned to public transport.

## HOW WOULD WE DO IT?

The GLC has a 'Balanced Plan' which we consider conforms with our statutory duties and those of London Transport. And these are some of the benefits as we see it:

- it would be a move towards the integration and simplification of public transport in London
- it would improve efficiency
- it would result in future savings
- it would see an end to the unacceptable cycle of higher fares/fewer passengers
- it would give London Transport the stability and some of the money it needs to modernise

● It provides for a reduction of fares costing the same as an average 25% fares cut and an increased use of London Transport. We believe that this would go a long way towards meeting London's transport needs. And it reflects our determination to keep the best interests of the ratepayers to the fore.

## WHAT ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT?

The Government also has ideas. They were outlined in the White Paper on the same day that a new Transport Bill was published.

Both show that the Government simply doesn't understand what London's real transport problems, let alone needs, are. But how could they, considering how fast they're pushing their proposals through?

Their proposals do give provisional guidelines for public transport subsidies - but they're based on a number of serious misconceptions. A system based on these guidelines would not allow the desired simplification and integration which could only be achieved by a reduction in fares.

## WHAT DO LONDONERS THEMSELVES SAY?

A recent independent survey showed that a majority of those interviewed thought that more subsidy - resulting in lower fares - should be found for London Transport. The present subsidy is about 27% while most other cities in the world average something like 50%.

In fact central Government only contributes 3% to the running of London Transport - the rest comes from London's ratepayers and farepayers.

The figures speak for themselves.

We believe:

- The Transport Bill and provisional guidance do not recognise London's problems and needs.
- If we were to follow the Government's guidelines the whole public transport system would continue to decline.

We believe that these are matters that should not be decided by central Government but by those elected by Londoners to speak for London as a whole. That is what we understand by local democracy - and that is what is under attack.

IF YOU AGREE please send the attached coupon to your MP or, better still, write asking him or her to oppose the Transport Bill.

TO: The Member of Parliament FOR \_\_\_\_\_ House of Commons, Westminster, London

I call upon you to oppose the Transport Bill unless it is amended and ask that the Government gives adequate subsidy to assist the GLC in providing a transport system that meets Londoners' real needs.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

This advertisement is placed by the Greater London Council as part of a campaign in association with the Metropolitan Counties and the AMA.

Keep Local Transport Local GLC Working for London



# Lebanon and Israel still wrangle about agenda

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The elusive goal of normalizing relations between Israel and Lebanon continued to dog attempts to reach agreement on a formal agenda for the new series of talks between the two countries which continued yesterday with American participation in the battered Lebanese town of Khalde.

The third round of negotiations inside a week broke up with no agreement on the crucial agenda, and attempts to find a way around this formidable sticking point will resume on Thursday at Kiryat Shmona in northern Israel.

The continuing differences between Lebanon's desire to concentrate on troop withdrawal and Israel's wish for an agreement approaching a *de facto* peace treaty have confounded predictions that the talks are likely to be tough, complex, and protracted.

A determined effort to solve the agenda problem was made before the opening of yesterday's plenary sessions in the heavily guarded Lebanon Beach Hotel, when the three delegation heads met for nearly three hours in private session, designed to overcome the stalemate.

Despite the disagreements, which have so far resisted American diplomatic moves to break the deadlock, Mr Antoine Fattal, the chief Lebanese negotiator, was quoted as acknowledging that Israel had

shown some flexibility. He voiced the hope that an agreed formula would eventually be reached.

Before talking began in the seaside town five miles south of Beirut - scene of some of the fiercest fighting of the war - Israeli sources emphasized that while their delegation was prepared to compromise on terminology it would not abandon the demand that the principle of future good neighbourly relations be a part of the discussions.

One possible compromise is an interim troop withdrawal by both Israel and Syria, plus an almost complete evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas, combined with political talks on future relations will be held later.

The Begin Government's insistence on normalization being included as a central topic has already provoked internal criticism in Israel, where there is widespread public support for bringing home the troops.

A strongly worded editorial in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post* says: "By pursuing the will of the wisp of full normalization, this country may only be getting itself bogged down in a protracted wrangle that would impede its disengagement from Lebanon."

In a separate development the Israelis revealed that last Friday, five single-barrel Katyusha rocket launchers were

discovered inside southern Lebanon less than three miles from the Israeli border. All were pointed towards upper Galilee, the vulnerable area which the June 6 invasion was launched last year to prevent a future Palestinian attack.

● BEIRUT: The battle-scarred port of Tripoli in north Lebanon was quiet but tense yesterday after a weekend of vicious fighting between pro and anti-Syrian factions which went on until late on Sunday. (Reuter reports).

Lebanese media yesterday put the death toll for the weekend fighting, which included artillery and rocket duels and street battles, at about 17, but had communications and the dangerous situation made an exact count difficult.

The state radio said two people, a Lebanese army corporal and a woman, were killed.

Tripoli's leading politician, Mr Rasim Karami, a former prime minister, appealed on Sunday to Syria, whose peace-keeping force is in overall control of the city, to send an envoy to halt the fighting, although previous Syrian missions have failed.

The warring factions, the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party and the anti-Syrian Popular Resistance, have been fighting periodically in Tripoli for at least two years.



No progress to report: Reporters besiege Mr Antoine Fattal, head of the Lebanese delegation, but he has little to say.

## Andropov to meet his allies

From David Blow, Vienna

An atmosphere of secrecy surrounds the Warsaw Pact summit that is due to begin in Prague today. The summit has been given little advance publicity in the Soviet block media and only Western correspondents already accredited in Prague are being allowed in to cover it.

This first formal meeting between the East European leaders and Mr Yuri Andropov, the new Soviet party leader, is expected to be used to explain Moscow's latest disarmament proposals. However, it will also provide an opportunity for Mr Andropov to get to know his allies better and to unfold new Soviet approaches in other areas.

There are not likely to be any significant differences of opinion on defence and foreign policy matters and the East European leaders would undoubtedly welcome any disarmament agreements that would enable them to reduce their big defence budgets.

So far only Romania has spoken publicly for about the need to reduce defence spending, calling for a 20 per cent cut by 1985.

Economic problems, especially those concerning Poland, are certain to loom large in the discussions. But here there are sharply divergent views which will need to be reconciled if the Comecon trade group summit planned for later this year is to stand any chance of success.

## Congress convenes for session of battles with White House

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Congress convened yesterday for a session which will be dominated by economic issues and is expected to be characterized by a series of tough battles between Capitol Hill and the White House.

The new Congress, the 98th, will be more liberal and independent than its predecessor which finished its work just before Christmas. In the House of Representatives there are 80 new members, of whom 57 are Democrats.

Democrats made a net gain of 26 in last November's elections, giving them an expanded majority over the Republicans in the House of 269 to 165.

There is one vacancy created by the death of Representative Jack Swigert, a former astronaut.

Republicans retain their 54-46 majority in the Senate where there are five new faces, two Democrats.

The budget deficit, now expected to amount to \$200,000m (£130,000m) this year, unemployment in double figures and a near bankrupt social security system will be the main domestic priorities of the new Congress.

The President's Caribbean Basin plan and his Middle East initiative are expected to be the main foreign issues, while on defence Congress will give further consideration to new deployment plans for the controversial MX intercontinental ballistic missile.

However, these and other issues of substance will not be tackled until after President Reagan's State of the Union address on January 25. The Senate goes into recess as soon as new members have been sworn in, while the House will recess at the end of this week after dealing with a number of procedural issues.

President Reagan, who returned to Washington from a new year holiday in California yesterday, held talks with congressional leaders and with his economic advisers to work out the budget for the next fiscal year. The budget will be unveiled at the end of this month.

A presidential aide said that 1983 was likely to be the toughest year of Mr Reagan's presidency, acknowledging that Congress will no longer be the compliant body it was during the first year and a half of the Reagan Administration.

In fact during the lame duck session which ended just before Christmas, both houses of Congress had already begun to show great independence, notably by blocking production funds for the MX programme.

One of the first battles is likely to be over legislation for a jobs programme. Leaders of both parties have made known their intention to reintroduce public works jobs bills despite the President's strong opposition to job-creation programmes.

The President can also expect strong congressional resistance on the budget, particularly if he tries to make more cuts in social programmes. Congress favours

cuts in defence spending and tax increases to help reduce the budget deficit.

One of the main problems facing the President as he begins the new year is that the coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats which he relied on to approve his legislative programme during the past two years has been largely eroded.

Many of the conservative Democrats have deserted him while some right-wing Republicans have also expressed dissatisfaction at the compromises which the President has recently been forced to take, such as the 5 cent a gallon tax increase on petrol.

● Wet holiday: Before President Reagan returned to Washington he visited flood-ravaged Monroe, Louisiana, and rode through the water in a Jeep to broadcast a message of support from the local radio station (Christopher Thomas writs from New York).

He then stood on dryer ground while photographers paddled towards him in an overladen rowing boat. When they arrived he promptly grabbed a shovel and for several minutes shoveled sand into bags.

The trip was arranged with hardly any notice and local dignitaries were receiving telephone calls from harried White House staff throughout the night. Security was not up to standard, although a helicopter hovered above the town throughout the two-hour visit.

Budget differences, page 15

## Boredom takes toll of PLO in Tunisia

From Godfrey Morrison, Tunis

Some of the Palestinian guerrillas who withstood weeks of Israeli shelling and bombardment in Beirut are finding it more difficult to cope with a very different form of psychological strain: boredom.

About 1,000 Palestinians arrived in Tunisia four months ago to a hero's welcome after the battle of Beirut, but now they languish in a desolate and remote camp 60 miles north-west of here while Mr Yassar Arafat's staff occupy a down-at-heel hotel about 15 miles south of the Tunisian capital.

In the hotel's nightclub, where suburban European tourists once drank Tunisia's fierce red wine and danced the night away, the Palestinians now sit sipping coffee, dreaming of their Israeli-occupied homeland.

The day I visited the hotel the tennis courts were inches deep in water from torrential rain which has been falling here over the past month, a further dampener on the guerrillas' spirits.

A Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman said that life for the guerrillas was "very boring" but they were kept occupied with games, ranging from volleyball to chess, as well as training and political discussion.

The spokesman described as untrue press reports that about half of the Palestinians who originally came here after the evacuation from Beirut had left Tunisia and had gone to other countries nearer their home land, mainly Syria.

Some had gone to visit their families in other Arab countries, but there were now "at least as many" Palestinians in Tunisia as when they first arrived, because some families had joined their husbands and fathers here, the spokesman said.

However, Western and Arab diplomatic sources speak of a steady trickle of Palestinians leaving Tunisia, mainly on board the regular scheduled flights to Damascus.

Many of the Palestinians had found it very hard to cope with the combined effects of boredom and a sense of powerlessness to influence events. And some had even needed medical treatment for depression and insomnia, a diplomatic source said.

The worst time for the guerrillas came when the news of the Sabra and Chatila massacres in Beirut reached here. An informed source said that fights broke out in the main Palestinian camp and the PLO spokesman agreed that "there was a lot of shouting and screaming" because many guerrillas had relatives in those areas.

The Tunisian Army and police maintain tight security around the camp and the hotel headquarters - armoured vehicles are parked discreetly near by - because the Government is aware of the security implications of the Palestinians' presence, although Tunisian officials say there have been no problems.

Relations between Palestinian and Tunisian officials appear cordial and Mr Arafat makes occasional appearances as an honoured guest at official government functions.

The PLO leader is one Palestinian who is certainly not bored. Since setting up his headquarters here, he has spent much of his time visiting Arab capitals in the continuing search for a Palestinian settlement and trying to keep his organization, which is ideologically diverse and now geographically scattered, speaking with one voice.

## Kenya puzzles over fate of Odinga

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Although the *Nairobi Times* led its front page yesterday with the headline "Odinga is picked up", police officials here have denied that Mr Odinga Odinga, a former Vice-President of Kenya and a controversial political figure, has been arrested.

Mr Odinga was Vice-President until he formed a short-lived opposition party in 1966 and was detained on orders of the late President Kenyatta between 1969 and 1971. He is again the centre of controversy, after allegations at a court martial recently that he had agreed to give his support to the unsuccessful coup last August.

He was expelled from the ruling Kenya African National Union earlier this year after allegedly calling for the formation of a second party. Since November he has been restricted to his house at Kisumu, on the shores of Lake Victoria in western Kenya.

The *Nairobi Times* report said he was picked up from his home last Friday by five plainclothes police officers, but added that his subsequent whereabouts were unknown.

A large crowd, mainly members of Mr Odinga's Luo tribe, gathered outside the house, but later dispersed. Police here say they have no information on his arrest and relatives of Mr Odinga have also denied the reports.

The controversy continues, however, after evidence in a court martial a few days ago, when Air Force Sergeant Joseph Ogiidi, a member of the Luo tribe, was sentenced to death for treason. During the trial, sergeant Ogiidi was said to have told the authorities investigating the case that he approached Mr Odinga six months before the coup attempt took place, and asked for his support, which was promised.

Sergeant Ogiidi said he reported back to other leaders of the conspiracy on his meeting with Mr Odinga, who later gave them more than £2,000 in cash.



## Fears of war on Mozambique frontier

From David Clemens of AFP, Ressano Garcia, Mozambique

The young lieutenant in the Mozambique Army seemed perplexed at the pervasiveness of his South African adversaries.

"Every time we celebrate a national holiday, they park their Jeeps and armoured cars up the hills on two sides of this lawdy border town of 5,000 people. Then our troops have to go on alert and can't be here for the flag-raising ceremony. They do it to harass us, as a provocation."

The officer's complaint underscored the delicacy of relations between black-ruled Mozambique and white-minority-ruled South Africa, especially at this frontier post where the Maputo Government accused South Africa late in November of massing troops for an invasion.

Pretoria denied the accusation, and said Mozambique was looking for a pretext to bring in Cuban troops. The Mozambicans themselves say the "several hundred" South African soldiers, concentrated at Komatiport, opposite Ressano Garcia in the Limpopo hills, have now been largely dispersed.

The build-up followed an attack by black South African guerrillas of the African National Congress (ANC) on South African military installations at Komatiport on November 22.

The Government of President Sanióza Machel and the ANC say ANC insurgents do not use Mozambican territory as a jumping-off point for attacks into South Africa. But Mozambique does give ANC supporters refuge and officials in Maputo, just 45 miles from the frontier, say they are concerned that Mozambique may become a target of Pretoria's commandos after their attack on ANC refugee houses in Lesotho that killed 41.

"We are prepared for this kind of thing," said one middle-level government official. "It would not be easy for the South Africans to mount a classical invasion of our territory, but new commando raids are very possible."

Informed diplomatic and Mozambican sources in Maputo say they have no concrete indication that the government may intend calling in Cuban troops to assist in its defence, as Mr P F Botha, the South African foreign minister, has alleged.

There are about 15,000 to 20,000 Cubans in Angola, across the continent, helping Luanda against South African attacks from Namibia.

Diplomatic and Mozambican sources say that the only role the Cubans could play here at present would be in the spreading, nearly countrywide war with the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR), the rebel guerrilla group that Maputo says is armed, trained and infiltrated into Mozambique by the South African military.

But sources do not believe such foreign troops would be very useful in counter-insurgency warfare. Maputo has called in about 2,000 Zimbabwean soldiers, according to reliable reports here and in

Harare, to guard the Beira-Mutare fuel pipeline and road and rail lines.

The Zimbabweans have the advantage of resembling the local populations in appearance and speech - the Shona language is spoken both in Zimbabwe and in the middle of Mozambique.

The sources said foreign diplomats were told at a Foreign Ministry briefing on the Mozambique build-up that Mozambique could not rule out taking "exceptional measures" if it were threatened. Western diplomats say there are a few hundred Soviet block military men in Mozambique, but acting mainly as advisers or instructors in the Mozambique military academy, not in a combat unit role.

For the time being, the war against the MNR - believed to have up to 10,000 guerrillas - is badly extending the Mozambican armed forces. Guerrilla activity is said to be taking place in nine of the 10 provinces, the only exception being Cabo Delgado in the extreme north.

## Gandhi family feud Son's widow challenges Premier at the polls

Delhi, (Reuter) - Mrs Maneka Gandhi, the daughter-in-law of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has joined forces with a film star-politician to challenge the Indian leader in state elections tomorrow.

The local assembly elections are being held in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, the Karnataka, both strongholds of Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, and the remote Marxist-ruled north-eastern state of Tripura.

Mrs Maneka Gandhi's fledgling political party, known as the Sanjay Vihar Manch, is contesting elections for the first time, campaigning in a token five seats in Andhra Pradesh. Maneka is the widow of Mrs Gandhi's youngest son, Sanjay, who died in an air crash in 1980. She has allied herself with Mr N. T. Rama Rao, the screen idol-turned-politician, whose Telugu Desam Party has taken Andhra Pradesh by storm.

The rise of Telugu Desam has compelled Mrs Indira Gandhi to put the full weight of her personal prestige and political skill behind the Congress campaign to defend the state, which her party has ruled since 1955 and which she has her own parliamentary seat.

Maneka has put herself in direct confrontation with her mother-in-law by actively backing Mr Rama Rao's crusade against the Congress Party and highlighting her feud with the Prime Minister.

Political sources say Mr Rama Rao, the star of almost 300 films, made Maneka an ally in order to carry the Gandhi family dispute into the campaign and highlight the Prime Minister's weakness. Maneka has been campaigning alongside Mr Rama Rao.

Her differences with the Prime Minister came into the open last March, when Mrs Gandhi ordered her to leave her official Delhi residence. Since then, the young journalist has been busy building up the Manch, named after her late husband, into a political organization, criss-crossing India making speeches criticizing her mother-in-law's rule.

Many politicians do not consider her as a political force but Mr Rama Rao obviously feels the tie-up can pay dividends. The family feud has been highlighted in the campaigning by the presence of Sanjay's elder brother, Rajiv, who has taken over his mantle as a possible successor to the Prime Minister.

In a speech last week, Mr



Mrs Gandhi: Forced to enter fray



Sanjay's widow: Film idol as ally

## £10m bank robbery gang 'may be Swedes'

After making a number of arrests, police are close to solving the £10m bank robbery in the resort of Marbella in the south of Spain, sources said in Madrid (Harry Debelius writes). The robbery is the biggest in Spanish history.

The report came one day after Police Commissioner Antonio Pascual said in a radio interview: "The gang was made up of foreigners, possibly of Swedish nationality." Thieves broke into a Banco de Andalucía branch over the Christmas weekend and emptied all 186 safe-deposit boxes, making off with an estimated £10m in cash, jewels, and other valuables.

The exact amount is unknown because of the failure of some holders of deposit boxes to furnish police with inventories of their missing valuables.

"Various persons" were arrested over a period of several days, beginning last Thursday, sources said. They did not identify the suspects, but they were believed to be people under suspicion of disposing of some of the loot.

Sources said those under arrest were interrogated in Malaga and taken to Granada.

## Three kidnap children freed

Como (Reuter) - Three Italian children were reunited with their families yesterday after police freed one from kidnappers and two others were released by their captors.

Police raided a lakeside villa to find the 11-year-old Agrami aged eight, held prisoner. They arrested three men, and not far away, a police patrol from Vercelli found Filippo Bau, aged 16 and his sister Monica, aged 12 wandering along a motorway.

## Golden age

Peking (Reuter) - Police have reimbursed a former Shanghai businessman who threw away 11lb of gold bars in 1966 for fear of being branded a capitalist in the Cultural Revolution. Property is being returned to victims, and lost week police paid Mr Yan Mou £20,000, the value of the gold he did not recover.

## Briton sacked

Lusaka (Reuter) - The Anglican Church in Zambia has dismissed a British lay worker for sending home a letter which described local priests as rogues. Mr Ronald Carter was sacked as secretary of the Zambia Anglican Council at the weekend and is expected to leave the country soon.

## Pole gives up

Warsaw (AFP) - Mr Boguslaw Szybaliski, member of the outlawed Solidarity executive committee, surrendered to the authorities in Elblag, near Gdansk, yesterday, after three months on the run. PAP reported. He was released after questioning.

## Seretse death

Gaborone (Reuter) - Mr Lenyetsere Seretse, the Botswana Vice-President, died yesterday after a long illness. Mr Seretse, who was 62, had been undergoing treatment for an undisclosed ailment. He was a cousin of the late President Sir Seretse Khama.

## Car killings

Caserta, Italy (AP) - Police discovered yesterday the charred bodies of a 17-year-old youth and his two cousins who had been killed in a Mafia-style ambush. The bodies were found in the smouldering wreckage of a car parked near here.

## Turkish tragedy

Ankara (Reuter) - Six people died and 15 were injured when a recently-completed seven-storey building collapsed yesterday in the south-eastern Turkish city of Diyarbakir. Most of the victims were children and women.

## Catholic loss

Beaverton, Oregon (AP) - The world's oldest Roman Catholic prelate died on Sunday, aged 105. Archbishop Edward Howard, had led the church in western Oregon for 40 years.

## Haiti claim

Port-au-Prince (AP) - A Haitian underground group has claimed responsibility for a car bombing near the presidential palace that killed four people and injured nine on Saturday.

## Iran amnesty

Tehran (AFP) - To mark the prophet Muhammad's birthday on Sunday, 528 people have been granted an amnesty. However, nine people were executed in the provinces.

## Unexpected bill

Bonn (Reuter) - The West German Government's free postage scheme for parcels to Poland over November and December has cost £22.5m, almost twice what was expected.











# Lingerie Fashion by Suzy Menkes

## CHARLOTTE HILTON

"Lingerie must be sexy, but without being smutty. I try to cover where I can and show where I can't," says Charlotte Hilton, whose elegant and exquisitely made, Elanwear creations are sold in the double cream of lingerie departments: The White House, Fortnum and Mason, Harrods.

Charlotte Hilton claims to have spent "a lifetime" in the lingerie business, since she came to Britain from Germany with her husband in the 1930s. She starts designing from the feel of the fabrics, bought mostly on the Continent by her daughter, Monica. Everything is draped and pinned on a mannequin ("fit is most important") and the garments are mostly cut on the bias, with delicate tucking and shirring and a refined use of lace at the side-slit of a silk nightie or on the edge of a neat jacket (a newer accompaniment to a nightdress than the full-length negligee).

"We are going back to romantic lingerie because clothes on the top are so severe," says Charlotte Hilton. "And England is the leader. I used to go to France to buy models. Now I sell mine to Paris."

A massive 85 per cent of her business is now export, with the wealthy Saudi Arabians increasingly important, especially as they are prepared to pay for the perfection of fine workmanship and the best Swiss lace.

The problem now is that labour is so expensive, says Mrs Hilton. "I have been asked to design for America, but I am not prepared to have things made under licence with puckers in the seam. I wouldn't give my name to it."

Charlotte Hilton: "Women want to put on something easy and pleasing." Deep violet poly satin nightdress with lace insert and matching jacket (not shown). By Charlotte Hilton in pink, pale green and white. £185.50 the set from Rose Lewis, Knightsbridge, SW1.



## JANET REGER

"I never set out to design sexy underwear. I just try to make things that I think are beautiful," says Janet Reger, who takes the credit for the fact that Marks & Spencer introduced French knickers among their bikini briefs.

"When I set up in business 15 years ago, the only underwear trend was for bras and briefs," she says. "I reintroduced the idea that lingerie should be a pleasure. But I still don't know what makes certain people tune in to underwear. It is often women who are ordinary and dowdy on the outside who are buying my most sexy and exotic undies. And it applies to all ages. There are young girls who were brought up in a mass-produced age discovering lingerie for the first time, and quite a lot of older women who used to wear lovely things as girls and have kept themselves looking good." Janet Reger is proud that her Derbyshire factory still uses pins, even though the scarlet satin sets and flimsy black net cami-knickers are now big business, with production servicing two shops on London, one in West Germany and home and export orders.

This autumn she has designed a less-exalted range for Berlei, and tights in colours like raspberry pink and jade green are joining her other accessories (soap, perfume and bath products).

Janet says she always wears her own underwear, changing according to what she is wearing on top ("you can wear frilly french knickers only with a full skirt"). She is especially pleased when her 20-year-old daughter who manages the Munich shop likes a design enough to wear it.

"The only thing that makes me upset is if someone tells me that underwear is so beautiful that she doesn't like to wear it," says Janet Reger. "I have women who tell me that they keep a boxed set in a drawer and get it out to drool over. My mother's generation used to do that kind of thing with perfume. But I don't see the point of keeping things locked away."

Janet Reger: "Quite dowdy women often wear exotic undies." Polyester satin French knickers trimmed with lace, in silver, peach, jade, bronze, coral. £38 from Janet Reger, New Bond Street, Beauchamp Place, and Wirksworth, Derbyshire.



## Undercover success

This used to be the time that lingerie shops put away their scanties for another year and women came to return the fantasy creations that their men had bought for them at Christmas.

But the old ritual of sexy underwear bought for sexist reasons has changed. Now women are buying underwear for themselves all year round. And the people who are designing and producing the prettiest styles are themselves women, designing with their own needs in mind like the five designers on this page.

The figures (numerical, not personal) show the changing trends in lingerie sales. British women used to buy three bras to every pair of knickers, according to Berlei (Britain's number two brand leader). During the past three years we have started to buy three bottom halves to every two tops, and the growth has been especially in upmarket lingerie, like the coordinated and prettily coloured sets of bra and panties or camisole tops with briefs.

"Our knickers are getting smaller, prettier and sexier," says Marks & Spencer, who clothe one in three British backsides. "It's not the Soho kind of sex, but there is a definite trend towards women spoiling themselves with pretty undies."

The sports bra and streamlined "active" underwear was supposed to be the lingerie trend of the 1980s, to complement tracksuits and clinging leotards. But the surprise best-seller of 1982 was Gossard's lacy basque: two million of these shapely garments, more redolent of the Naughty Nineties than the Action Eighties, were sold in the last year.

It seems that the more casual, simple and sporty our exteriors, the more we women long for undercover romance.

Now that the old-fashioned corsetiere has disappeared, retailers have to meet the needs of the women of the 1980s. Big stores and high street chains may soon be challenged by smaller lingerie boutiques, a growing trend in this new year.



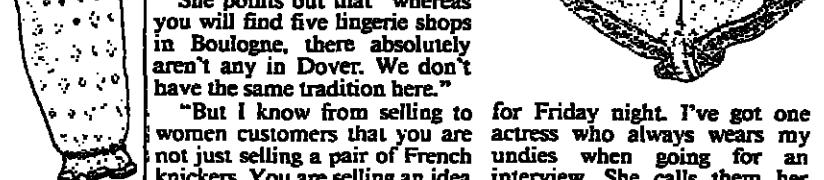
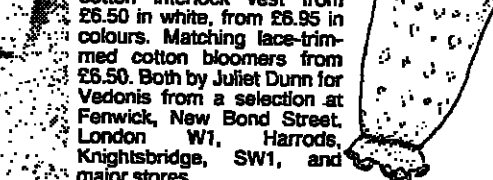
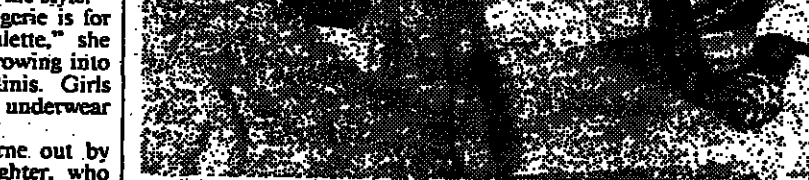
Brenda ("Goug") Keturah: "The surprise growth had been in sales of French knickers." In the drawing: Pure cotton pink camisole edged with white cotton lace, sizes 32-36b, £18 Matching French knickers, sizes 34-38, £16. Also in white, cream and eau de nil by Keturah Brown from 85 Regent's Park Road, London, NW1; Temptation, Wimbledon; Forget Me Not, Southampton; Fleur Bleu, Leamington Spa.



Julia Grahame: "I believe that lingerie is for the sophisticated palette." In the drawing: marabou-trimmed polyester satin negligee in assorted pale colours (small, medium and large) by Julia for Charles Grahame, £120 from Selfridges, Simpsons, Dickins and Jones, Finsburgs, Wilmshlow, Coopers Torquay, Joshua Taylor Cambridge.

## JULIA GRAHAME

"I don't design lingerie for seduction. I design for women," says Julia Grahame, who set up in business in a cellar in London's East End in the middle of the three-day week, and who now sells her elegant and sophisticated lingerie to all the leading stores. Julia started her career as a fashion designer, and she says that her lingerie is on that delicate lace edge between underwear proper and party or at home wear.



"I suppose I am often making lingerie for people's fantasy lives, but I don't like anything overly sexy, like split skirts or that terrible bondage look of bikini briefs with suspenders," she says.

"I think fit and comfort are important so I try to make my sizing very relaxed."

Juliet Dunn: "The English have rather neglected underwear." In the drawing: scoop-neck cotton interlock vest from £6.50 in white, from £8.95 in colours. Matching lace-trimmed cotton bloomers from £6.50. Both by Juliet Dunn for Vedonis from a selection at Fenwick, New Bond Street, London W1, Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1, and major stores.

Keturah Brown: "It's the people you wouldn't expect - not the ones with flamboyant personal or public lives - who want to wear beautiful things underneath," says Brenda Keturah, who set up in business 10 years ago with £200 borrowed from her father. Keturah Brown is now a small showroom/shop in Primrose Hill. She points out that "whereas you will find five lingerie shops in Boulogne, there absolutely aren't any in Dover. We don't have the same tradition here."

Her theory is borne out by her 18-year-old daughter, who eschews her mother's designs for Victorian cotton night shirts or more sporty vests and knickers.

"But I really believe that some women are lingerie people, and you can't tell that at all by what she wears on the outside. She may be painting a ceiling wearing dungarees, but gets a lift to her spirits from the feeling of pure silk against the skin."

The Vedonis collection, in cotton interlock, trimmed with lace includes a button-through cardigan and a lace-insert vest that looks more like fashion separates than underthings.

"But I know from selling to women customers that you are not just selling a pair of French knickers. You are selling an idea of something special to put on for Friday night. I've got one actress who always wears my undies when going for an interview. She calls them her lucky knickers."

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## The Aymes case: too complex to be solved simply

On December 3, Richard North reported on the plight of Jason Aymes, a Wiltshire boy who had been recommended to go to a school for maladjusted children. He suffers from difficulties in learning, which include dyslexia. Readers continue the debate.

From I.M. Slocombe, Chief Education Officer, Wiltshire County Council, Trowbridge.

I refer to the report on Jason Aymes by Richard North, and your correspondents' letter on December 10th.

The problem of Jason Aymes is very complex and the element of possible dyslexia is only one aspect. Had the problem been simple, we would have solved it ages ago.

I would need, in order to answer all the points you have raised, to divulge and comment on publicly very personal and family information about Jason. We believe it is wrong in principle to do that even if it means that unfair criticism of us remains unanswered.

We have all been concerned to try to find for Jason an education which will meet his needs and from which he will benefit. It is not easy but we shall continue our efforts to achieve that.

From N. Howard Bluet, Bellairs, Barnstaple, North Devon.

I wonder how many people reading the tragic story of Jason Aymes realize what an indictment this is of the Health Service, not in the education department of Wiltshire or any county where this story is doubtless to be found repeated. Education and health are inextricably bound together but few doctors have ever understood that this should be a major concern of theirs.

This lack of interest in education is partly a matter of training. Most medical schools have chairs in paediatrics rather than child life and health. The challenge, excitement and drama of the diagnosis and management of heart failure and kidney failure with the prospect of "cure" by open-heart surgery or dialysis and transplantation are not seen as having counterparts in educational failure.

Where are this country's world-renowned centres of excellence in education medicine? How much of the taxpayers' money is helping children like Jason and how does that compare with that spent on just that part of the Health Service I have mentioned as dealing with heart problems and kidney disease? Nothing in the education field can compare with the recent expenditure at just one hospital on a new cardio-thoracic unit which cost £6m to build.

Paediatricians, neurologists, psychologists and educationalists and general practitioners must combine to make the school health service effective in promoting the education of the children in their care. There has been a tragic lack of constructive thinking about the school health services but those few authorities who have had enlightened and cooperative teams within them have reason to rejoice with many parents over the successes of many children who, without their efforts, would still be playing quietly in corners of classrooms while "the bright ones" got on with their work.

From Mr Ronald White, Reading, Berkshire.

Our son, now aged 12, suffers from dyslexia - or a "specific reading difficulty". The state primary school which he attended failed to recognize his problem as such, and it was not until his penultimate year of junior school, when we had him tested privately and at our own expense, that the educational psychologist revealed what we had suspected: that he was an intellectually able child, but suffering from a specific reading problem. Meanwhile, ignorant

or foolish teachers had implied that there was something wrong with him, and that, after all, as one half of a set of twins, we should feel thankful that at least one of them was "normal".

After some pressure from us our son was provided with a weekly withdrawal class at a local reading centre. Although he clearly benefited from these lessons, they were too few and too late. Meanwhile, my wife, who is an educationist, had warned me that any suggestion that our son might be "a problem" could well result in the kind of reaction from the local authority such as the Aymes family (December 3) have experienced. I was naive enough to reject such a possibility.

What, then, was to be the

question of taste."

Juliet Dunn is a fashion designer who first turned her nimble hands to underwear in pure silk. She found that was worn by young girls whose outer covering was often tough.

"When clothes are very baggy and not very feminine, a lot of women want to retain their femininity through their underclothes," she adds.

How do you spell DYSLEXIA?

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**Keturah Brown**

"It's the people you wouldn't expect - not the ones with flamboyant personal or public lives - who want to wear beautiful things underneath," says Brenda Keturah, who set up in business 10 years ago with £200 borrowed from her father. Keturah Brown is now a small showroom/shop in Primrose Hill. She points out that "whereas you will find five lingerie shops in Boulogne, there absolutely aren't any in Dover. We don't have the same tradition here."

"But I know from selling to women customers that you are not just selling a pair of French knickers. You are selling an idea of something special to put on for Friday night. I've got one actress who always wears my undies when going for an interview. She calls them her lucky knickers."

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THE TIMES DIARY

Watered down

Schindler's Ark, Thomas Kenally's Prize-winning novel, continues its quiet voyage around the literary world. It is billed as non-fiction by its American publishers Simon and Schuster, though registered as fiction at the Library of Congress, and has had its name changed for the US market to Schindler's List.

Wasn't it fun...

Christopher Robin went down with Alice, but not, surely, for the sort of educative experience envisaged in The Playbooks for Kids about Sex, a work devoted to raising the sexual consciousness of those still struggling through Noddy in Toyland.

Past endeavour

When we want something done, we form a committee. The latest, formed by Debreit's Peerage, is to hunt King Arthur, in the hope that a line of descent may be established between the once and future king and the latest royal bearer of his name, Prince William of Wales.

Off beam

Men from the Ministry of Defence are dining out on stories that a highly secret laser weapon, developed by boffins using a pair of cycle handlebars mounted on a universal joint, was effectively used to defend our ships in the Falklands campaign.

James Callaghan's former aide, Tom McNally, must have been embarrassed to find himself listed in the Telegraph's Sunday Magazine as one of 'Labour's rogues' in October 1981.

Callas's secret

The gynaecological history of Maria Callas, until now neglected by musicologists, gets full exposure in the book by her husband and manager, the late Giovanni Battista Meneghini, to be published by Bodley Head at the end of this month.

British bureaucracy moves at a snail's pace, but not without fellow feeling. I have it from the London Wildlife Trust that the rare Clausilia biplicata (or two-tipped snail) was responsible for altering the plans for the new Public Record Office at Kew.

Ten years in Europe, 2: Peter Shore

Ignore the scare stories: it's time to get out

EEC membership has imposed intolerable burdens on Britain's trade and industry, argues the Labour party's chief economic spokesman. Withdrawal need entail no sacrifice

traditional low-cost food suppliers in Australia and the Americas, and the denial for our own people of the benefit of lower priced food; and a formula for contributing to the EEC budget which imposed upon us a wholly disproportionate and unacceptable large net payment through the 'own resources' system.

The entry terms meant a denial of the benefit of lower priced food

existed with any other countries. How could we? The United Kingdom's own special ties of language and people, trade and investment, are with English-speaking and Commonwealth countries outside the European mainland.

Fourth, that the terms of entry demanded a total acceptance, after a transitional period, of every policy and practice of the Six, without a single amendment to take account of the United Kingdom's very different interests and circumstances: terms that included full acceptance of the appalling common agricultural policy with its consequential burdens upon our balance of payments, the disruption of our trade with

On the contrary, within 12 months of Britain's accession the special vulnerability of continental Europe was revealed with devastating effects when the Opec countries imposed their oil boycott and quadrupled prices upon a wholly energy dependent EEC.

Politically, the decade of UK membership has been equally unrewarding. Although the referendum campaign of 1975 produced a clear but reluctant 'Yes', there has been no underlying shift of British attitudes to the EEC. In external affairs, no one who has studied the reality, as opposed to the rhetoric, of European political cooperation, of 'speaking with one voice', can fail to note the impotence of so-called European initiatives on the one hand and, on the other, the divisive effects that European cooperation has increasingly asserted upon the larger forum of Nato, widening the Atlantic at a time when, faced with increasingly assertive Soviet power in Afghanistan, Poland and elsewhere, the need for solidarity and close understanding is urgent.

History has moved on since 1973 - and still more since 1976. The EEC, which once boasted a giant's

We should be ready to negotiate other trade agreements

strength, is - and is seen to be - economically vulnerable, institutionally impotent, politically divided, chained to an obsolescent and virtually unamendable treaty.

The economic, political and security problems that we all face beyond the competence of the EEC to resolve. The European Monetary System is not a substitute for a revamped IMF, as the recent Frankfurt talks on exchange rate policies explicitly recognized. Seven years ago, a new international institution - the Summit of the Seven - had to be launched bringing together Britain, France, Germany and Italy with Japan, Canada and the United States. It will develop for it is in this wider forum, if anywhere, that initiatives will emerge to deal with the growing disorders of the world economy.

There never was, and there is not



now, any compelling reason why Britain should subject itself to the policies, the constraints and the goals of the Rome treaty. The claim that British jobs would be at risk because our export trade with the EEC will suddenly be halted or that US and Japanese companies would no longer wish to invest in sectors of British industry is simply scare-mongering.

We traded extensively with the EEC and attracted substantial third-country investment to the UK before membership; and we shall continue to trade and to attract such investment after we have severed the link with the Rome treaty. The 'trade deficit' effect of ceasing to belong to a customs union will gradually reorientate more of our manufacturing trade outside the continent of Europe and there will, of course, be a more pronounced shift as we resume food trade with non-EEC countries.

Our aims should be clear. First, we must 'patriate' the British constitution and disengage from the treaty arrangements in an orderly way and on an acceptable timetable. Second, we should stand ready not only to negotiate alternative trade arrangements but to cooperate with the EEC in as many non-treaty areas, including foreign affairs, as are mutually desired.

It is a paradox but a truth that the most creative period in the Western world, 1947-50, which saw the launching of the Marshall Plan, the formation of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and the European Payments Union, and which achieved the revival of the war-shattered European economies, took place with British and American involvement before the Rome treaty was even conceived.

Escape from the world slump of the 1980s and the achievement of a new balance of détente and deterrence will require policies and initiatives no less bold. In this, the European nation states, not the EEC, will have to play a leading part.

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Next: Edward Heath

Roger Scruton

Why politicians are all against real education

The power of education is mysterious. It exerts itself through complicity and influence, rather than through coercion or control. Such power is more durable and more popular than force. Hence political movements tend to posture as the friends of education, whether or not their real purpose is to destroy or limit it.

The defenders of privilege argue for quality, and therefore standards; the defenders of equality argue for quantity, and therefore the destruction of standards. In their hearts, however, both are suspicious of education, which, by making privilege accessible, both challenges those at the top and perpetuates the distinction between top and bottom. Both sides aim secret blows at education. Some try to prevent it from spreading, others try to destroy it altogether, by spreading it too thin.

Recently, however, a more effective strategy has been discovered. This is to make all education 'relevant'. Traditionally a large part of learning was devoted to subjects which are willfully 'irrelevant' - like Latin, Greek, ancient history, higher mathematics, philosophy and literary criticism. The syllabus recommended by ancient thinkers consisted almost entirely of such subjects. And the ancient instinct was wise.

The more irrelevant a subject, the more lasting is the benefit that it confers. Irrelevant subjects bring understanding of the human condition, by forcing the student to stand back from it. They also enhance the appetite for life by providing material for thought and conversation.

This is the secret which civilization has guarded - that power and influence come through the acquisition of useless knowledge. The answer is, therefore, to destroy the effect of education - by making it relevant. Replace pure by applied mathematics, logic by computer programming, architecture by engineering, history by sociology. The result will be a new generation of well-informed philistines, whose charmlessness will undo every advantage which their learning might otherwise have conferred.

Not surprisingly, the main objects of this attack have been the humanities. A person who knows only engineering or microbiology finds himself hampered by his knowledge, which casts light on his experience, and leads to no communication with his fellow humans. A person with a classical or literary education, however, inhabits a transformed world, and sees meaning where others see facts. He is equipped not just to change the world, but to interpret it. Hence he will interpret it in his own favour, and become master of his condition. The major task is to destroy the majestic irrelevance which confers this power.

Considerable ingenuity has been spent in inventing 'relevant' humanities. The problem has been to

conserve the outward prestige of education, as an embodiment of the reasonable approach to life's problems while persuading the uneducated that there is a learning addressed to interests which they already have.

The answer has been found to lie in the word 'studies'. When added to a relevant-sounding prefix (such as 'media', or 'communications', or 'black', or 'gay') this word adjoins even to the most half-baked enthusiasm an air of superior knowledge. Not only are you right, it says, to be interested in the problems of the media, of blacks, of homosexuals; there is also a way of converting enthusiasm into expertise.

Consider the subject which has done more than any other to discredit humane education in American universities: women's studies. How did this subject come into being? When nineteenth-century philanthropists confronted the industrial revolution, 'more education' was their cry - and when Arnold, Ruskin, Shaftesbury and Gladstone repeated it, more education there was. Similar, you might think, to the twentieth-century philologists' campaign for 'women's studies' they are merely repeating the age-old folly of the English, in seeking educational remedies for problems that are beyond intellectual control. In fact, however, the appeal of women's studies is precisely in its power to undo the effects of education.

Not only is it irrelevant, addressing itself to social and political problems which the uneducated student will instantly recognize. It also cuts across established disciplines, adopting and discarding methods according to imperatives that have no academic rationale. It therefore ploughs like a tank through the enemy's lines, and carries a swarm of believing students behind it.

Of course, no educated person is likely to take it seriously. For it is impossible to isolate the work of women from a tradition created largely by men; it is impossible to understand the social reality of womanhood without studying manhood; it is impossible to hold the jar of civilization to the light and expect the masculine and the feminine to separate like oil and water.

But that is precisely the point. The value of such a subject, which even a respected Scottish university has been tempted to introduce - is precisely that it destroys education. It keeps the student's mind so narrowly focused on his random and transient political convictions that when he ceases to be obsessed with them, he will lack the education with which to discover what to put in their place.

The author is Reader in Philosophy at Birkbeck College, London, and author of A Dictionary of Political Thought, published by Macmillan.

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Richard North

Hunting: in pursuit of the facts

"I know many huntsmen", said Bernard Shaw, "and none of them are ferocious. I know many humanitarians, and they are all ferocious". That was in his introduction to Killing for Sport (1914) by Henry Salt, vegetarian and former master at Eton whose The Nursery of Torvis (1911) never quite dealt the death blow to that school, any more than he got hunting outlawed.

A great tribe of rational people have tried to stop their fellow men from getting themselves up in red coats and chasing about the countryside in pursuit of dog and fox. The anti-hunt brigade has been as richly doted as the hunters, and the rest of us have let both get on with their battles, believing that, very roughly, they deserved each other.

But this last year has seen a significant event in the anti-hunting campaign: the Conservative Anti-Hunt Council is now on the march, matching the Liberals, Social Democrats and those left-wingers who have always equated hunting with oppression of the working class.

The anti-hunters have not ways troubled to consider what effect hunting has on the country's foxes. We know extraordinary little about the creature which lopes along the hedgerows and past suburban doorsteps. But we do know more than we used to, and most of it suggests that hunters and their opponents are about equally ineffectual in influencing the fox's numbers and way of life.

There are two great difficulties with any argument about hunting as a method of controlling foxes: it apparently has no effect on the overall number of foxes surviving to the spring, and there is no evidence that foxes in general need controlling.

had little to fear even when there were wolves about: now man is his only enemy. Indeed, a man who kills a fox sometimes merely creates a spare piece of territory for another fox.

Hunts, however, are reckoned to be efficient at picking off weaker foxes. "Most good, fit foxes which give us a hard run will get away from us", said Ian Coghill, the British Field Sports Society's conservation spokesman. If he is right, the foxes which his Worcestershire hunt catches and kills would probably have been among those which would not have survived the winter anyway. He claims also that no one knows how much of a problem foxes would be in the winter, when their prey is scarce, because hunts have always played a part in keeping fox numbers lower just before the worst of the winter.

Few foxes, it seems, take lambs or chickens from farms. There is evidence that nearly all lambs which are taken are already dead.

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Wild animal populations very seldom need culling. The few wild animals that regularly reproduce and survive in numbers sufficient to cause man any trouble are mostly introduced, like the rabbit or rat, though the foreign mink appears to have found a stable niche. The fox, however, is indigenous to Britain, and its population is maintained by a reproductive cycle which ensures, in the summer (when there are some 500,000 of them), about four times as many youngsters as can survive the winter's dearth of food. Food supply, not predation, controls fox populations: the absence of foxes, not the presence of hunts, is what stops a fox explosion. The fox

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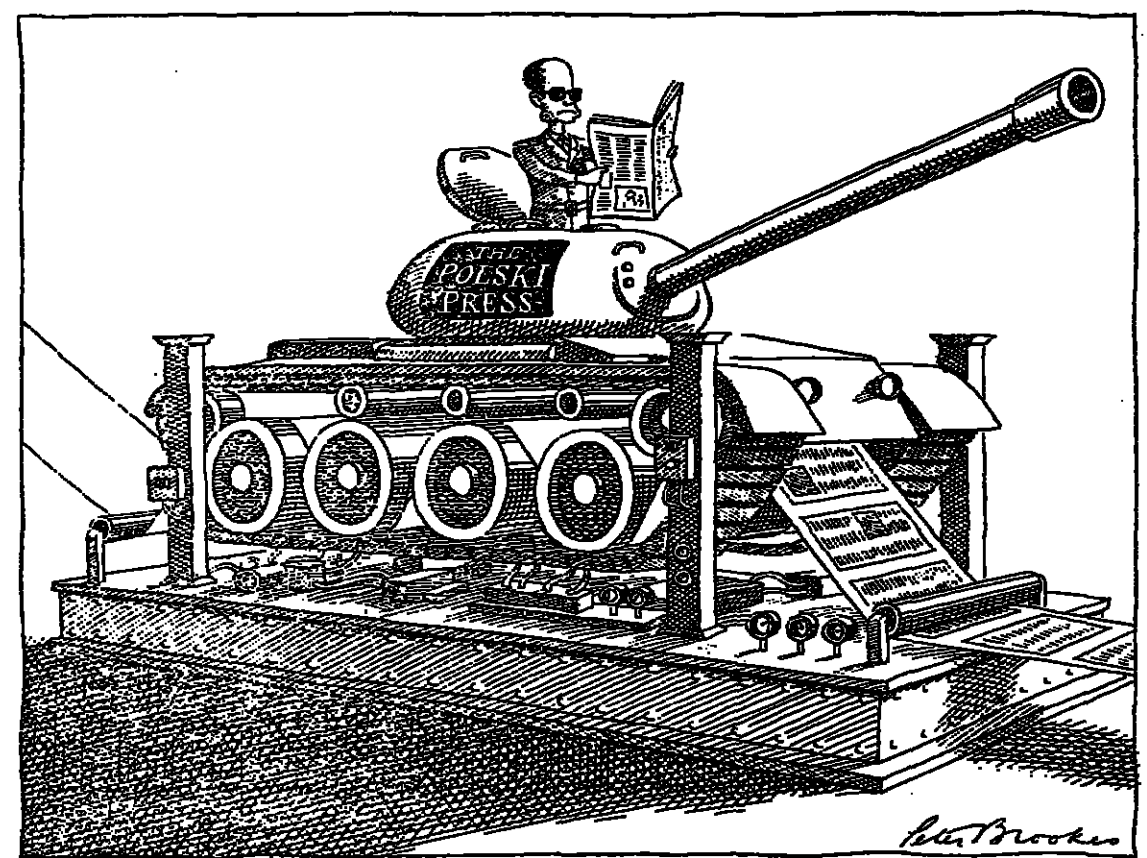
Roger Boyes describes how Poland's suspension of martial law has failed to win the media over to the Jaruzelski regime

Warsaw Imagine a world in which Bernard Levin and Auberon Waugh have renounced Fleet Street and, in revulsion at events in Britain, write only for the sewage workers' journal. Unhappy with television, Sir Robin Day and Michael Parkinson drive taxis, and to make ends meet, Anna and I sell hot dogs and sandwiches near the Holborn Viaduct.

To the jaded in metropolitan Britain, that may seem like an attractive fantasy. To the readers and television viewers in Poland, it describes a situation very close to reality, the reality of "internal emigration".

Some of Poland's most talented journalists, including Stefan Bratowski and Dariusz Fikus, now write for a monthly for blind people rather than for the official press (quoting, rather obviously perhaps, "in the country of the blind, the one-eyed man is king"). Others have their work published in an obscure semi-academic journal called The Organizational Review. In these small intellectual magazines (the one for the blind is, of course, printed in Braille), they write in elaborate allegories of the situation in Poland, but even so, they are heavily censored.

Outside the home of the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, last month, the man louting for passengers in his cab was once a television commentator. Taxi driving, he says, is akin to journalism: the pointless conversations, the taking of zloties for mileage, the licence for eccentricity.



The editor regrets - he prefers to be a cabbie

by a close associate of the Pope, who was once Metropolitan of Cracow. This weekly has benefited from the general drift of church-state rapprochement and takes journalistic risks not evident in other newspapers. It was the only paper, for example, to publish any memoirs of imprisonment, albeit written in highly poetic terms by Andrzej Szczepiorski, the novelist, who was released in the spring.

Even this was censored: the article moves from a description of exercise in the camp to a sudden blank space, a series of dots and the phrase "decree on martial law, paragraph two, article 17, point four". This is the section of the regulations that permits the censor to extract anything which the authorities consider potentially harmful to Poland from all published texts.

what is being repressed. Certainly Polityka, the main official weekly (formerly edited by Mr Rakowski), once tried to investigate the circumstances surrounding the shooting of demonstrators in Lublin but had the story killed by the authorities the day before publication. Copies of the page proof have been circulating in the underground for some weeks.

The "internal emigres" argue that the government's behaviour towards writers, actors and film directors is symptomatic of the running of the whole country. On the one hand, the authorities call for consultation and dialogue with the people and the creation of a broad consensus. On the other hand, in order to achieve that consensus, code-named national accord - they cut out many dissonant voices. Editors of hardline Marxist papers are thrown out because they disagree with the party line of General Jaruzelski, but so is the editor of a women's magazine because she publishes an interview trying to set the record straight on a former Polish hero, Marshal Pilsudski.

The authorities threaten to close down the film makers' union unless Andrzej Wajda and four other directors with Solidarity sympathies resign from its leadership. The list is endless. Everyone talks of national agreement with the government, the church, Lech Walesa, the underground - but everyone is talking in a different language. Until a common vocabulary is agreed, Poland's main journalistic stars will continue to write in Braille.

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## PREPARE TO BOARD

The arrest at sea of Danish trawlers is something for which there can be no enthusiasm whatever. The Danes are among the last of our friends with whom we wish to quarrel. Yet the Government is right to threaten arrest and prepare for it should the Danes invite it. More than enough of the fishing grounds properly regarded as British has already been opened to exploitation by others in the negotiations for a permanent common fisheries policy (CFP) in the European Community. No more can be ceded. Britain agreed to a bad but bearable bargain towards the end of last year. So did the rest of the Ten with the exception of Denmark, whose political arrangements give its important fishing industry enough pull to overrule its own government.

The Danish fishermen calculate presumably that by challenging their exclusion from waters they want to fish they may win a judgment in the European Court to fortify them in their attempt to get the deal reopened. Mr Peter Walker has confidently informed the Commons that the measures he has prepared would be legal and effective, and he cites the President of the European Commission in confirmation. The legality of the powers he contemplates using is beyond question in domestic

law. They derive from the Fishery Limits Act of 1976. It is well to be aware however that their legality within a European jurisdiction is less certain.

Regulations made under the Treaty of Rome just before British (and Danish) entry into the Common Market fixed the principle that all Community waters - now extending to a coastal zone of 200 miles - shall be open on equal terms to the fishing vessels of all members states. Temporary "derogations" to that application of common law were incorporated in the 1972 Treaty of Accession, giving countries some preferential enjoyment of their coastal waters. They expired on December 31 1982.

They were supposed to be superseded by a revised CFP. But there is no revised CFP. The Council of Ministers, mindful of the Luxembourg compromise at the heart of the European compact - that where very important national interests are at stake the discussion must be continued - until unanimous agreement is reached - shrank from overriding the Danish veto and establishing a revised policy by majority vote. Instead they adopted the subterfuge of separate but parallel national regulations all enforcing the terms of the agreement the Danes would not endorse. Thus there is no

Community policy, just a full set of national policies minus one pretending both to be and not to be a Community policy.

These national regulations might be challenged on the ground that power to establish rules of the kind belong exclusively to the Community, and that the only Community rules now in place are those requiring equal access. Some sort of EEC sanction, it is true, has been afforded to interim national measures of a non-discriminatory kind for the purpose of preserving fish stocks where they are threatened by a failure of the Community to reach agreement. If that exception is claimed to cover the present measures it might be objected that they go much further than the immediate necessities of conservation and that they are not non-discriminatory in as much as they pick upon the Danes.

These reaches of Community law are murky waters in which to fish. Whatever surprises they contain, Britain's concessions to the Community have gone far enough to the detriment of its own fishermen. The Government must stand pat upon the terms agreed by nine of the ten; assume the role of maritime policeman if challenged; and wait for the Danish parliament to tire of isolation and heed the advice of its ministers to accept the deal as the best it will get.

## PYM NON GRATA

The British foreign secretary is not welcome, it seems, in Saudi Arabia. Not just now anyway. That is a regrettable but not entirely surprising state of affairs, after the tactless way the British government handled the proposed visit to London of the Arab League delegation last month.

That visit was cancelled, it will be remembered, because Mrs Thatcher was not willing to receive a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as one of the delegates. Her advisers thought that the Arabs would not insist on this, as they had not insisted on it when a similar delegation visited Washington in October. That was a mistake. The American position on the matter, though unpalatable to the Arabs, has been clear and consistent since 1975: America has not recognized the PLO as a necessary participant in the Middle East peace process, has not had any direct official dealings with it, and has repeatedly said that it will not have such dealings unless or until the PLO explicitly recognizes the right of Israel to exist.

The British attitude has been quite different. Britain positively urges the PLO to recognize Israel's right to exist, because, in the British view, the PLO "will have to be associated with the negotiations" on an eventual peace settlement; British officials regularly meet PLO officials to argue this point. British ministers do not, but have been willing

to encounter PLO representatives in informal or multilateral circumstances. Most recently the PLO's "foreign minister", Mr Faruk Kaddumi, was one of a two-man Arab League delegation which saw Mr Douglas Hurd at the Foreign Office last July.

The Arabs, therefore, had some reason to expect different treatment in London from what they received in Washington - particularly since Mr Kaddumi was a full member of the delegation received by President Mitterand, that well-known friend of Israel, in November. But if they felt entitled to insist, they also felt they could afford to. Not to go to Washington would have meant ignoring the only realistic route to a peaceful settlement. Not to go to London was a gesture worth making to prove a point. In the brutal but usefully frank words of Prince Bandar ben Abdallah, published on this page yesterday, the visit amounted to little more than a "courtesy call, because Britain, in terms of influencing events in the area, is almost irrelevant".

Matters were made worse by the clumsy compromise which London proposed at the last minute - a compromise, presumably, between the views of the Foreign Office and those of Number Ten. The Arabs were asked to "confirm" their rejection of terrorism - a request they were bound to regard as insulting - and the PLO to state (or rather allow Britain to state on its behalf) its readiness for mutual recognition with Israel.

Even then, the PLO delegate would have been excluded from the meeting with Mrs Thatcher, and asked to make do with meeting Mr Pym.

The consequences of this remarkable *balouraise* are not yet tragic. The affair has not assumed "Death of a Princess" significance: the Saudis have kept a better sense of proportion. The British ambassador has not been sent home, and Prince Bandar's assertion that "the Saudi way" is to "hit the Westerners where it hurts - in their pockets" happily represents his personal opinion rather than government policy. Still, the competition for contracts in Saudi Arabia is always so intense that Britain does not need a political handicap. That a deputy minister can express himself publicly in such terms, even in a personal capacity, is indicative of an ugly mood.

The good work done by Lord Carrington in building up Anglo-Arab relations has been undone, out of little more than carelessness. The lack of rapport between the Prime Minister and her Foreign Secretary must be at least in part to blame. Let us hope that Sir Anthony Parsons, the distinguished Foreign Office Arabist who has now moved into Number Ten, can do something to put things right. What is required is not softness on principle but greater clarity, consistency and seriousness in applying our principles to the Palestinian issue.

## THE DANCE OF THE MANDARINS

An important Government reshuffle takes place today and nobody will notice. Three of the country's more outstanding permanent politicians are filling vacancies at the Ministry of Defence, the Department of Employment and the Department of Energy. As civil servants Mr Clive Whitmore, Mr Michael Quinlan and Sir Kenneth Couzens are not and will never become household names. But, at least in the case of Mr Whitmore at Defence and Mr Quinlan at Employment, they will outlast their ministers (Sir Kenneth has but three years at Energy before retirement) and could wield the kind of substantial influence over policy to which elected politicians aspire but rarely attain.

They represent the latest instalment of a batch of changes at the summit of Whitehall the scale of which is without precedent in Civil Service history. There is no sinister reason for this, no Thatcherite purge of centrists and closet Keynesians. After the victory parades of 1945, Whitehall had to telescope six years' intake into the old administrative class into three. They have departed as they arrived, in a bunch.

In many ways the new pensioners are a sad generation. As young assistant principals with wartime experience in the Armed Forces they joined a profession which had just presided over a glowing success story.

Britain's home front had been mobilized more successfully than any other on the Allied or the Axis side. Even rationing had gone well, "a mixed economy writ small", was how the points system was described. Wartime planning for the peace was coming to fruition with a series of nationalizations and the construction of a comprehensive welfare system. State power wielded firmly but benignly was the way forward. Recruits brought in by the reconstruction competitions were to be the staff officers who made it happen.

In sad reality, as senior officials in the 1970s, they presided over a succession of morale-sapping policy failures. One of their number, Sir Leo Pliatky, wrote last month: "None has been more bitterly conscious than the postwar reconstruction intake of civil servants from the forces of the country's inability to carry its wartime performance into peace or has cared more than they about putting it right".

Their successors carry less emotional baggage into their permanent secretaryships. True, Mr Quinlan joined the Air Ministry in 1954 and Mr Whitmore the War Office in 1959 before the most punishing of the seven postwar defence reviews. True, Mr Peter Middleton, who succeeds to the top Treasury job in the spring, began his professional interest in the British economy in 1962 at the

zenith of the Macmillan expansion. But all three were still in the foothills of their bureaucratic careers when stark reality intruded with the 1967 devaluation and the general tarnishing of the Wilson era.

Mrs Thatcher has picked them for the top jobs because they are men for difficult times and not, as some have suggested, because they would make good chairman of the Finchley Conservative Association. Like them, the other new appointees, Mr David Hancock at Education, Sir Anthony Rawlinson at Trade, Mr Michael Franklin at Agriculture and, above all, Sir Brian Hayes at Industry, have the difficult task of limiting the damage wrought by recession on the country's productive and social resources, while planting seed corn for the future. They will live, too, through considerable change in their own profession.

Nothing will benefit the country and the Civil Service more than a set of policy successes wrought out of the most intractable circumstances since 1945. Permanent secretaries, the automatic pilots of British government, cannot build achievement alone. Only ministers can chart their course and mobilize the national consent needed for successful implementation. Without that, the best laid schemes of permanent secretaries will curl at the edges in departmental registries.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The road to reducing unemployment

From Professor A. J. Clunies-Ross

Sir, To those who regard the present rate of unemployment as a matter of the most urgent concern it must be of interest to realise that at least three western European countries have (like Japan) registered unemployment rates below 3 per cent on average for every year from 1966 to 1981. This country by the same definition had unemployment of almost 11 per cent for 1981 and higher rates this year. The three of consistently high employment are Sweden, Norway and Austria.

This information (which can be checked in the OECD *Economic Outlook* for July) throws serious doubt on several popular explanations of present United Kingdom levels of unemployment and official excuses for tolerating it.

First, "world recession" cannot be given all the blame if these three countries retain, in spite of it, unemployment rates characteristic of Britain in the 1950s.

Second, technical progress can hardly be overwhoppingly important as an explanation if economies among the most technically advanced and progressive have not succumbed.

Third, the rise in this country's earnings from oil cannot do much to explain its exceptional unemployment, since Norway, with a relatively large oil sector, is not similarly affected.

Nor, fourth, can either high government taxing and spending or high levels of social security be a prevailing reason, since Austria, Norway and Sweden have all devoted in recent years a higher proportion of gross domestic product to current and to total government outlay, and have taken a higher proportion in taxes and similar receipts. The difference has been especially marked over social security transfers.

Fifth, inflation in Austria, Norway and Sweden has certainly been less fast than in this country, but in the last two at least it has not been negligible. Over 10 of the last 17 years, Norway and Sweden have each experienced consumer-price

inflation higher than the present rate in Britain of about 7 per cent.

Over 10 per cent of those, too, each had inflation higher than the OECD average. At their peaks each had inflation over 14 per cent for a 12-month period. It would seem that no support is given to the view, sedulously promoted by the Chancellor, that stable prices form a necessary condition for high employment.

If we look for what these three countries have in common to explain their success in maintaining employment, we find that all three have institutions that allow wage rates to be determined by a set of social decisions rather than by restrictions on society's output. These institutions depend on the active cooperation of central trade union and employer organizations; indeed in Sweden the government plays no direct part in the process.

The lesson for ourselves may well be that full employment depends on the development of such consensual arrangements for wage fixing and that, despite past failures, every effort should be devoted to constructing them. This must surely involve the cultivation by governments of relations of trust with the unions rather than the reverse. Insofar as wages have nevertheless to be set or controlled by government without active union cooperation, there would seem to be grounds for trying to apply over wage relativities explicit canons of fairness such as central trade-union organs might reasonably be expected to accept.

National trade-union leadership will also bear a large share of the responsibility for unemployment if it does not deliver effective union cooperation to a government that is seriously attempting to reach a consensus over wages.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY CLUNIES-ROSS,  
Department of Economics,  
University of Strathclyde,  
Stenhouse Building,  
173 Cathedral Street,  
Glasgow,  
December 20.

### Hypnotizing prosecution witnesses

From Lord Gardiner, CH

Sir, I am much indebted to the Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Mr John Thornton, for explaining in his letter (December 20) the position about the hypnotizing of witnesses for the prosecution.

It would add to our indebtedness if he would tell us, first, whether or not, when witnesses for the prosecution have been hypnotized, the defence has been informed that the witnesses have been hypnotized; and secondly, whether he is aware that in some of the states of the United States the evidence of hypnotized witnesses has been found to be so unreliable that appellate courts have tended to rule the evidence of all hypnotized witnesses as inadmissible.

Yours faithfully,  
GARDINER,  
House of Lords,  
December 21.

A report of a trial at the Old Bailey where the defendant was found guilty on the evidence of a previously hypnotized witness (see *New Scientist*, December 2, 1982) revealed that the judge had refused a request that the hypnotist should be called to give evidence on how the hypnotic session had been conducted. The judge claimed that the hypnotist's evidence would be "hearsay". The defence lawyers were therefore unable to question it.

In this difficult matter the society of which I have the honour to be chairman has assisted the Home Office in their endeavours to formulate guidelines for the police to follow, and we have assisted in arranging interdisciplinary seminars at the Home Office and elsewhere to this end.

I think that the defensive attitude taken by Mr Thornton, and certain other police officers who would persuade us that "all's well - leave it to the police" is not entirely helpful. Many psychologists and others who have expert knowledge of how, under hypnotic fantasies, may be woven with "memories", are by no means satisfied that the safeguards in operation in various police forces are at all adequate.

It seems that more informed public debate is necessary. Mr Thornton tells us that the Home Office and the DPP are aware of the guidelines that they, the police, have issued to themselves. I believe that it will be more satisfactory when the Home Office, having fully consulted a wide spectrum of psychological and legal opinion, issue the guidelines to the police.

Yours faithfully,  
H. B. GIBSON, Chairman,  
British Society of Experimental and Clinical Hypnosis,  
10 Manhattan Drive, Cambridge.

### Christians and Zionism

From the Bishop of Durham

Sir, Rabbi Goldberg (feature, December 11) asks Christians to accept the reality of Jewish statehood and adjust their theology accordingly. As one who unhesitatingly accepts this reality, and also as one of the authors of the British Council of Churches' report which he cites as evidence against this view, I ask him to be so courteous as to read the relevant parts of the report again.

He accuses it of querying "the wisdom of Christian support for political Zionism". What it actually does is to query "the wisdom of support by Christians for political Zionism on theological grounds" (italics in the original). The difference is crucial and the fact that Rabbi Goldberg apparently does not see it is yet another example of how tragically difficult it is to communicate with one another on a subject where feelings run so high.

There are many excellent historical and political reasons for regarding Israel's right to statehood as unquestionable. To add theology to them, however, and Christian theology at that, is in our view unhelpful and presumptuous. To absolutize political conflicts theologically runs the risk of making them irreconcilable.

That was our point and if he can truly grasp it I trust that Rabbi Goldberg will come to see that it has nothing whatever to do with thoughtless criticisms of the State of Israel, or the merely conditional acceptance of her existence, which he justifiably describes as ominous.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN DUNELM,  
Auckland Castle,  
Bishop Auckland,  
Co. Durham,  
December 13.

### Divorce restriction

From Mr Alastair Service

Sir, Those who, like myself, were closely involved with getting the Divorce Reform Act 1969 on to the statute book will have read Mr F. M. Steiner's letter (December 17) wishing that a cure for marriage breakdowns was as easily available as his suggests.

I would claim no more for the Act than that it was and is a workable and broadly just answer to the needs of very large numbers of people in society. The numbers of divorces had been rising for years before, reflecting steadily accelerating changes in most people's attitudes and in women's status.

My reading of the social surveys evidence is that Mr Steiner's proposal to restrict divorce might encourage a few couples to stay together, but would produce a huge number of people separated but undivorced. That would contribute nothing to the wellbeing of parents or children.

There are ways forward for family welfare. They lie not in restricting divorces, which only reflect pair-bonds that have failed among the varied new stresses of modern life, but in sustained education, preparation and supporting guidance for parents and marriages.

The National Children's Bureau and other organisations are developing such positive programmes; the sooner these are disseminated and made available, the better for family life in this country.

Yours faithfully,  
ALASTAIR SERVICE,  
75 Flack Walk,  
Hampstead, NW3.

### M40 inquiry

From Mr Jeremy Benson

Sir, May I comment on your report ("Country house protests rejected", December 15)? The Government have not refused to move the planned M40 route "to avoid disturbance to the owners of two country houses" etc. Any decision must await the outcome of the inquiry.

Your report should have referred to the responses made by departmental officers to evidence put in for the owner of Beckley Park by Lord North, Baroness Cromwell, David Hicks and Christopher Manning - the latter being an expert on traffic noise. I myself gave evidence for the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

Reference was also made to Farnborough Hall and evidence of the gross damage that the M40 will do there was given by the National Trust in late November. I spoke for the Georgian Group.

Beckley is an Elizabethan jewel, a hunting lodge lost in time beside Omooor. It has what many regard as our finest twentieth century topiary garden planted within its even more ancient moats. Omooor is to be cut across by the M40.

Farnborough is an eighteenth century house in a superb setting with a unique terrace walk from which there are views out across the Warrington valley to Edgely and beyond. It has to be visited, the experience is unforgettable.

Build this motorway on the preferred route and both will be damned with noise for ever. Beckley might be shielded from sight of it, but not from sound. At Farnborough nothing can ever hide the road and the scar from the terrace above. It will stretch from horizon to horizon down the valley below.

Both must be protected for future generations by diverting the route.

There is a fundamental problem here to solve. Both houses are "listed" grade I. There is no listing system yet to protect our great gardens, parks, and "designed" landscapes. A proposal that lists be compiled and published was debated in the Lords on December 21 and well supported, but the Government still seems to need persuading.

I am, Sir, still your obedient servant,  
JEREMY BENSON, Chairman,  
The Georgian Group,  
2 Chester Street, SW1.

### Houses for sale

From Mr F. V. Savage

Sir, Article 1 of the European Community Convention on Human Rights, accepted by the United Kingdom in 1966, states that no one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest. Not that anyone bothers about Common Market laws these days. Nevertheless it is clearly immoral for any Act of Parliament to permit the transfer of property from one sector of the community to another when such a transfer results in personal gain to the transferee and does not benefit society at large.

So where were all those illustrious persons who penned their names to the letter of December 9 opposing the latest Housing Bill which gives rights to tenants of charitable housing associations, when the number one charitable institution, namely, local government, was being forced to sell its council houses to tenants?

Yours faithfully,  
F. V. SAVAGE,  
Savage & Partners,  
1 Blucher Street,  
Chesham,  
Buckinghamshire.

### Nuclear debate

From Mr Peter Caddick-Adams

Sir, An important new factor has entered the "nuclear debate". It is one that the unilateralist camp must consider very seriously before continuing to brand the Government as multilateralists at war-mongers or of wanting to maintain the status quo in nuclear weapons.

It is, of course, the Russian offer to reduce its SS20 missile force, in return for the West cancelling its cruise and Pershing missile programmes. Had we responded to the CND's call to cancel the deployment of cruise missiles, the Soviet Union would not have felt so threatened as to offer to cut back its missile force.

Whilst this offer as it stands is unacceptable (preserving as it does the Soviet superiority in intermediate range nuclear weapons), it does offer a basis for negotiation; as any vendor of a house will know, the final settlement will differ from the initial offer. Here is the proof that the CND have been asking for: the policy of unilateralism is working.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER CADDICK-ADAMS,  
Brampton Lodge,  
Newcastle-under-Lyme.

### Nuclear reactor safety

From Mr S. C. Goddard

Sir, The highly selective interpretation your Science Editor puts (*The Times*, December 13) on the latest report of the Advisory Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations, entitled *Some Aspects of Safety in Pressurised Water Reactors*, is difficult to reconcile with the report itself.

In its general conclusion (para 9.1) the committee states that it has looked at a number of areas in depth, in particular the integrity of the pressure system, and that the safety case for the PWR can be substantiated subject to certain conditions being met.

The committee also "believes that the industry and the regulatory authority have the resources necessary for these requirements to be met effectively and satisfactorily".

Your Science Editor's description of the report as "potentially devastating... on safety aspects" plainly does not square with the report's conclusions.

Yours faithfully,  
S. C. GODDARD,  
System Strategy Engineer,  
Central Electricity Generating Board,  
Sudbury House,  
15 Newgate Street, EC1.

### Justice in Zimbabwe

From the Secretary-General of the International Commission of Jurists

Sir, Lord Rawlinson states magisterially (December 15) that the credibility and integrity of the International Commission of Jurists rests upon what investigation it makes of reports he has read of human rights violations in Zimbabwe.

Unfortunately the ICI receives reports of grave violations in very many countries and does not have the resources to investigate them all. However, if Lord Rawlinson will kindly send us the materials he has no we will be glad to enquire into them.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES MACDERMOT, Secretary-General,  
International Commission of Jurists,  
PO Box 120,  
1224 Geneva, Switzerland.

### Penny wise

From Mr N. D. Cadbury

Sir, If, as Mr Mackeown writes (December 20) you were able to send 40 Christmas cards for 21 in 1914 and can now only send eight, the Christmas post has become 60 times as expensive.

Our 1914 price list shows 2oz of Dairy Milk chocolate with a retail price of 3d and the equivalent recommended price today is 54d, so chocolate is 18 times as expensive.

The fact that British manufactured chocolate remains an item of routine purchase is explained in part by its inflation rate comparing outstandingly well with postage inflation.

Your sincerely,  
DOMINIC CADBURY,  
Cadbury Ltd,  
Bourneville,  
Birmingham.

### Graceful attribute

From Dr R. D. C. Hart

Sir, I remember *Benito benedictator* as the companion to *benedictine benedictaner* (letter, December 13). I wonder if this is the grace which Dr Bamrough, perhaps wisely, has forgotten.

Yours faithfully,  
R. D. C. HART,  
Cheesewring Farm,  
Minions,  
Liskeard,  
Cornwall.















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Investment and finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

A tougher ride for the Exchange

On the face of it, there appears to be some comfort for the Stock Exchange in the judgment in the Restrictive Practices Court to allow travel agents to continue a closed-shop dealing system.

In the court in January 1984 the Exchange is due to defend its rule book, which supports a system of single capacity and minimum dealing commission scales. It will be the second key test of restrictive practices legislation as it affects the service industries.

The first was last week's case involving the Association of British Travel Agents. In the Abta ruling a closed-shop system involving package tour operators and retail travel agents is being allowed to continue.

The Stock Exchange could be forgiven for feeling that Abta's success in defending its exclusive dealing must mean that, while each case will stand or fall on its individual merits, the court's decision is a helpful augury for its own case.

But a crucial factor in the Abta case, as perceived by the court, was that no complete and equally effective system was shown to be available as a substitute in giving protection to the public.

The point is hardly likely to be lost on Sir Gordon Borrie, director general of the Office of Fair Trading. Not too much in the Abta hearings was made of alternatives, although the role of insurance was stressed.

But, with the Stock Exchange, he could point to how in other countries there are systems where the roles of brokers and jobbers are combined.

The Stock Exchange could be facing a tougher ride than Abta appears to have had.

Brokers expect consumer boom to fade

NatWest chief sees no sign of economic recovery

By Peter Wilson-Smith and Sally White

There are no signs of a recovery in the economy at the moment according to Mr Philip Wilkinson, the new chief executive of National Westminster Bank.

"We thought we saw a recovery earlier in 1982 but it was a mirage. We certainly see no signs of recovery at the moment I'm afraid. At best we see we are bottoming out but we've been knocking on the bottom for some while," Mr Wilkinson said.

Although National Westminster is not generally thought to have such a large exposure to manufacturing industry as competitors such as Midland Bank, North-east and

North-west of England and conditions in those areas were rough. However, he thought that the pressure on corporate customers was no longer getting worse and there was some comfort to be drawn from the slimming down carried out by industry.

"What there is quite clear indications of is that, the industry which is left is in far better shape," he said.

Mr Wilkinson's pessimistic assessment of the economy is borne out by the New Year forecasts from a number of leading City stockbrokers, who are expecting at best only a slow recovery from recession.

Among the brokers striking a gloomy note in their first forecasts of 1983, James Capel see total output 1/2 per cent

lower, in volume terms, than the first six months of 1982 as high level of import penetration drains away much of the impact of any strength in consumer spending.

Any upturn in the second half of the year is seen as being crucially dependent on a cyclical upswing in world trade. A cut in real wages, could be the only solution to the United Kingdom's economic problems, James Capel suggests.

Growth of gross domestic product of no more than 1-1/2 per cent is expected by Laing and Cruikshank in each of the next two years, leaving total output 3 1/2 per cent down on peak 1979 levels.

Only a feeble response to the consumer spending demand is expected from United Kingdom manufacturers because of the

Government's maintenance of relatively tight economic policies. De Zoete and Bevan say in their latest monthly economic survey that the world monetary indicators point to a slow recovery in demand during 1983, but no improvement in trade growth until a year later.

On the United Kingdom economy, de Zoete and Bevan say that the consumer boom could fade during the spring because of high levels of personal borrowing restricting credit-financed sales, a deterioration in inflationary expectation which could reverse the decline in the savings ratio and a spring Budget, which may not live up to hopes.

Testing time, page 16

Pound up slightly on dollar

Frankfurt (AP-Dow Jones) - The dollar finished steady in Europe yesterday after a weak opening against most leading currencies.

It declined against sterling, which was quoted at \$1.6245 at the close after opening at \$1.6190. Dealers described the foreign exchange market as "trendless with trading quiet and thin."

The end of the holiday season and the fact that London banks remained closed were cited as factors contributing to the quiet trading.

The dollar stood at around DM2.3700 during the closing minutes in Frankfurt, up from the opening at DM2.3590 but off from DM2.3778 late Friday in New York.

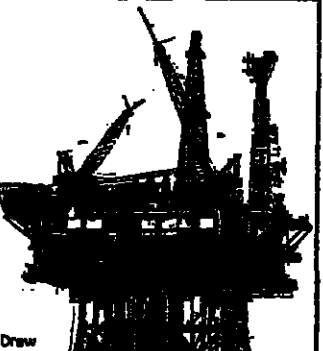
Dealers said the dollar's decline in the Far East before Europe opened was overdue. In the Far East, the dollar has slipped as low as DM2.3570.

After its erratic end-of-year fluctuations on Friday between a low of 3 per cent and a high of 14 per cent, the US federal funds rate steadied at 8 1/4 per cent yesterday.

Eurodollar deposit rates eased by one eighth to one quarter from late Friday levels. Compared with its European opening, the dollar also rose to Swiss Fr1.9970 from Swiss Fr1.9948, to Fr 6.7225 from Fr 6.700 and to Can \$1.2290, from Can \$1.2280.

NORTH SEA OIL

Forecast of total impact of production on UK current account at 1982 prices



Production fall 'will cut oil revenue'

By Sally White

Prospects for North Sea oil production over the years to 1990 suggest that the expected fall in tax and royalty revenues could make it more difficult for the Government to cut its borrowing without further large cuts in spending or increases in taxes.

Estimates from the stock-broking firm Phillips & Drew suggest that North Sea output will peak in 1985 at almost 2.5m barrels a day and then decline over the next five years.

Even allowing for marginal fields beginning production, the forecast is for output of only 1.4m barrels a day by 1990. At 1982 prices the peak benefit to the current account would occur in 1985, and then fall by \$5,000m by 1990. The peak of Government revenue would occur in fiscal 1983-84, and then fall by about \$3,000m into 1990.

These forecasts are based on current oil technology, the continued oil tax system and the present absence of a depletion policy. But Phillips & Drew adds: "We do not think it would be wise to suppose that relaxation of any of these underlying assumptions would make a major difference to the output profile."

Pointing to the implication for the current account for the 1980s, Phillips & Drew goes on to say in its 100th edition of

Economic Forecasts, that the non-oil deficit is increasing. This year's figure, of around £2,250m, is expected to triple by the end of 1983 to £7,500m.

"Growing surpluses on oil account help to offset this movement into fundamental deficit. However, as the decade proceeds we believe the offset will diminish significantly, thereby exposing the fundamental weakness of our trade position," Phillips & Drew states.

"As regards North Sea oil tax revenue, which serves to lower the public sector borrowing requirement for any given level of Government spending, we put the peak year in fiscal 1983-84. This is, no doubt coincidentally, an election year. Continuation of the present tax system would see government revenues fall, at constant (1982) prices, by about £3,000m by fiscal 1990-91."

"Such a movement would make it progressively more difficult for any government continuously to reduce the PSBR as a percentage of GDP without further large cuts in public expenditure or increases in taxation."

The drop in revenue looks less bleak when calculated with adjustments for inflation. On the basis that inflation will be at 9 per cent in 1990, with the oil price at \$49 a barrel and the pound at \$1.48

Beer prices to rise by 2p a can

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Canned beer prices are expected to rise shortly by around 2p for a 16-ounce can. But draught beer prices may stay at their present level for the time being.

The price increases affect mainly off-licence outlets, especially the supermarket chains which often renegotiate their annual contracts during January.

Packaged beers account for less than a fifth of beer production and sales through supermarkets yield brewers their slimmest margins.

But supermarket sales offer the brewers their best chance of keeping up production volumes. This is because the brunt of sales decreases has been taken by pubs.

A number of clubs are in financial difficulties because of sharp dips in custom, particularly in the recession-hit North of England and West Midlands.

The brewers have been under growing pressure from pub tenants to hold draught beer prices. The National Union of Licensed Victuallers, the trade association for pub tenants, has called on brewers to freeze prices for a year.

There are fears that a fresh round of increases would drive down sales in the pubs to the point where an increasing number would be faced with closure.

So far the brewers have given no specific commitment on a price freeze but those in areas badly hit by unemployment are not contemplating any specific price rises.

Beer production this year is likely to prove to have declined by at least 3 per cent. In the first ten months of last year beer production declined 3.2 per cent compared with the same period in previous years. But in October, the last month for which figures are so far available, the rate of decline eased to 2.6 per cent.

Carrian launches drive for funds

By Our Financial Staff

Hongkong property group Carrian Investments, formerly the colony's top glamour stock, yesterday announced a new fund raising plan and asked for its shares to be suspended.

It also promised the 30 banks with which it is seeking to re-schedule its debts, estimated to be about HK\$2,500m that details of its finances and proposals will be sent out on Thursday.

Carrian, which announced that it had a liquidity crisis on October 26, has dropped an earlier funding proposal which included the raising of cash by way of an issue of convertible preference shares.

Under the new plan, money will come through a direct HK\$250m loan from shareholders in its privately owned parent company, Carrian Holdings, and the same amount in a secured credit facility from Hongkong Bank. In the earlier plan the Hongkong Bank's loan was not secured.

Local reports suggest that there may still be disquiet about the funding plan as its parent, Carrian Holdings, was itself reported to be unable to make payments due by the end of this year.

Also suspended with Carrian Investments were Grand Marine Holdings, in which it has a 66 per cent stake, and China Underwriters Life and General Insurance.

Carrian's financial advisers, Wardley, said that basic agreements with the bank's creditors is expected to be reached before the Chinese new year in mid-February. Details are expected to be agreed within three months.

Grand Marine will seek to re-schedule its debts in a separate proposal to creditors, after difficulties over the depressed state of the shipping market and the financial difficulties of Carrian Investments.

At this stage there seems to be a better chance of rescue for Carrian Investments than for the other beleaguered Hongkong property group, Eds Investments. But both are having to combat the bank's scepticism about the property market's recovery in the near term.

News in brief

The economy

A substantial drop in North Sea Oil production after 1985 will severely cut government revenues and make further tax increases and spending cuts likely, according to Phillips and Drew, stockbrokers.

International

America's big business leaders are losing confidence in the Administration's handling of the economy. But as President Reagan's advisers met at the White House to hammer out details of next year's budget, the Commerce Department forecast a moderate recovery in the US economy this year.

Romania is to cease making capital repayments on its debts, although it will still pay interest, pending the negotiations of a rescheduling package.

Markets

The Hongkong stock market plunged after the suspension of its former glamour stock Carrian, which is seeking new sources of finance.

Companies

The Prudential, the United Kingdom's largest life assurance group, reported worldwide new annual premiums for 1982 up by 8 per cent and single premiums up by 45 per cent. New business premiums rose by 15 per cent.

ECONOMIC VIEW

The provisional money supply and the London clearing banks' advances are two sets of economic figures due today. Bank lending has remained buoyant in the run up to Christmas and the year end, and this is expected to have placed further upward pressure on the money supply. In addition, there was evidence of round-tripping. Tomorrow, the unemployment

figures for December are expected to show a rise with vacancies flat. The official UK reserves are also being published tomorrow, as are the third-quarter personal income, spending and saving figures, the industrial companies' appropriation account for the third quarter, Housing start figures are due on Friday.

BOARD MEETINGS

Today: Interims: Armour Tst, TSB gift fund. Finals: Winterbottom Energy Tst. Wednesday: Interims: Maurice James, New Court Natural Resources. T City of London Tst. Finals: Blumel Bros.

Thursday: Interims: None announced. Finals: Birmingham Pallet Grp, Hickson-Welch, Highgate Optical and Industrial (amended), Pleasurama. Friday: Interims: East of Scotland Onshore, Raybeck.

INTEREST RATES

Domestic Rates: Base rates 10-10 1/2, 3-month interbank 10 3/4-10 1/2, Euro-Currency Rates: 3-month dollar 8 1/4-9 1/4, 3-month DM 6 5/4, 3-month FR F 24 1/2-23 1/2, ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period November 3 to Dec 7 inclusive: 9.610 pc.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 596.7 up 3.1, FT Gilts 81.19 up 0.06, FT All Share 382.22 up 0.92, Bargains 18.003, Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 765.96 down 17.86, Tokyo: market closed, New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average 1046.36 (Friday's close)

Markets

Shares leap at Ocean Transport

Shares of Ocean Transport & Trading, the shipping and freight group, were building up a full head of steam on New Year's Eve leaping 6p to 82p for a two-day rise of 12p.

Speculation has built up in the market that the group may be contemplating selling its 58 per cent stake in the Straits Shipping Co. This has followed the collapse in the share price from 130p amid fears that the group will be unable to maintain its final dividend of 6.7p gross. In August the group reported a setback in interim profits of £1.6m to £10.9m, warning that the second half could prove even worse.

Elsewhere, Security Centres made a long-awaited return following its suspension in November at 207p. The shares opened at 255p before advancing to 265p, a rise of 58p. This follows the acquisition of National Guardsman, the New York security monitoring group, which last year earned profits of around £800,000.

The F7 index closed 3.1 up at 596.7, although turnover remained thin with investors paying close attention to the New Year's press tips.

Gilts suffered a sudden relapse with falls of up to £1 amid fears of a cut in the Opec crude oil price. However, oil shares closed above their worst levels helped by the resumption of trade on Wall Street.

Shares of Mollins, the clothing manufacturer and property group, leapt 9p to 116p after the recent decision to buy the children's wear interests of R & J Pullman. Mr Touker Suleyman, the new chairman who bought 6.7 per cent of the shares with an option to buy further 23 per cent, says he is planning no new announcements.

Nevertheless, since his involvement the shares have risen from a mere 20p. The market is now talking of a 150p share when the deal is announced.

The biggest mover on the week was Cochetega, which leapt 19p to a new high of 38p. Earlier in the week Suffolk Securities, a privately owned group, bought 29 per cent of the shares at around 9p a share.

Mr Ian Wasserman's G. M. Firth leapt 14p to 195p reflecting its recently acquired stake in Little Arden Electrical, the electrical plug and lighting group, which recently developed a new electric strip motor for strip lighting. Aften leapt 13p to 169p.

Michael Clark

New money raised sets record

By Our Financial Staff

The amount of "new money" raised in the United Kingdom was a record £3,497m last year, excluding borrowing by the Government. This exceeds the 1981 record by £131.5m. The increase owed much to the continuing activity in the bulldog bond market.

The statistics, compiled by Midland Bank, show that the dominance of the company sector was far less marked than expected. The revival of debt issues cut the percentage of the company sector taken by equities to 50 per cent. In 1981 equities were 79 per cent of total company issues.

Issues by public bodies were nearly double the 1981 total. The stimulus came from the local authorities and the government sectors, from which the total was £377.5m and £804.5m respectively.

President Reagan summoned his top advisers to the White House yesterday to try to resolve sharp internal differences over economic policies which have delayed key decisions on his budget message to Congress.

Much to the dismay of official Washington, Mr Reagan has yet to take tough decisions on military spending, tax increases and proposed cuts in social programmes despite the fast approaching January 31 deadline for submission of the budget.

The apparent lack of a firm grip on economic policy by the Administration has increased fears in the private sector, Congress and among foreign officials that the long-awaited US recovery may well be choked off by a growing federal deficit, now estimated at \$200,000m (£125,000m).

Indeed, one congressional official said yesterday it is quite possible the Administration will become the first in memory to miss the budget deadline since the sheer bulk of documents to be printed could delay its issuance.

At this point, budget decisions normally taken by November must be made by the President and his advisers over the next three weeks.

The dissension and uncertainty among Mr Reagan's advisers over what course to take in the fiscal year 1984 have become increasingly apparent over the last three weeks.

Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, for example, has disagreed publicly for the first time with the White House inner circle by advocating tax increases which go against the grain of supply side economic policies.

He let it be known through a spokesman that he thought selective tax increases should be considered to contain the mounting federal deficit which is projected to rise to new highs in the coming year.

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"The President told us firmly he doesn't want tax increases," one White House official said. In addition to closing the door on tax increases, Mr Reagan also told officials on holiday with him in California that he had decided to recede the bulk of \$26,000m in social cuts he had approved earlier.

Romania seeks debt rescheduling

Frankfurt (AP-Dow Jones) - Romania does not plan to pay its 1983 Commercial debt and it has called for the start of a new round rescheduling talks in the near future.

Romania's announcement, delivered via telex is believed to be the first direct reference by either side to the country's 1983 debt obligation.

After completing negotiations covering Romania's 1981 and 1982 debts last month, Western bankers had anticipated an

other round of debt talks over this year's obligations. But they were surprised at the directness of Romania's approach since the subject had not been broached formally beforehand.

Under an accord signed in London last month, Western banks agreed to refinance 80 per cent of Romania's \$1,700m outstanding 1981 and 1982 commercial debt over a period of six and a half years with a built-in three-year grace period.

The remaining 20 per cent is to be repaid by March this year and is unaffected, by Romania's demand for 1983 talks.

Romania's 1983 debt to Western banks, Governments and international financial institutions is estimated to total \$3,100m.

The negotiator for Western banks, requesting anonymity, said Bucharest's uncovered commercial loans due this year amount to about \$1,400m, but admitted that Bucharest had not yet supplied exact figures.

Washington anxious at lack of economic policy decisions

Dismay over US budget talks

From Bailey Morris, Washington

President Reagan summoned his top advisers to the White House yesterday to try to resolve sharp internal differences over economic policies which have delayed key decisions on his budget message to Congress.

Much to the dismay of official Washington, Mr Reagan has yet to take tough decisions on military spending, tax increases and proposed cuts in social programmes despite the fast approaching January 31 deadline for submission of the budget.

The apparent lack of a firm grip on economic policy by the Administration has increased fears in the private sector, Congress and among foreign officials that the long-awaited US recovery may well be choked off by a growing federal deficit, now estimated at \$200,000m (£125,000m).

Indeed, one congressional official said yesterday it is quite possible the Administration will become the first in memory to miss the budget deadline since the sheer bulk of documents to be printed could delay its issuance.

At this point, budget decisions normally taken by November must be made by the President and his advisers over the next three weeks.

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"The President told us firmly he doesn't want tax increases," one White House official said. In addition to closing the door on tax increases, Mr Reagan also told officials on holiday with him in California that he had decided to recede the bulk of \$26,000m in social cuts he had approved earlier.

This decision - not yet set in stone, according to a White House aide - was taken at the

suggestion of Mr James Baker, the chief of staff, who apparently convinced the President he would lose this battle in the new 98th Congress sworn in officially yesterday.

For weeks, Mr Reagan's cabinet secretaries have been fighting the proposed cuts in school aid, community health spending and other popular social programmes. The cuts were proposed by Mr David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Meanwhile, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary who is a close associate of the

President's, has been pressing Mr Reagan to approve a huge \$247,000m increase in military spending.

The defence outlays are opposed strongly by Mr Stockman and most members of the White House staff who now believe they will not only anger Congress but also add impressively to the federal deficit.

Also unresolved is the politically sensitive question of the social security system for elderly people which is close to bankruptcy unless a new source of revenue can be found.

In early drafts of the budget, the Administration had looked for a \$7,000m saving from social security with details to be worked out later. Now, because of adverse political reaction, these cuts or savings appear in doubt.

Mr Martin Feldstein, the respected Harvard economist who is the new chairman of the President's council of economic advisers, has argued persuasively that the Administration must move quickly to contain the federal deficit if it expects even a weak economic recovery this year.

Chances of bid for UDS fade

By Jonathan Clare

The succession of Sir Robert Clark as chairman of UDS group in place of Mr Bernard Lyoos has dampened speculation that a bid will be made soon for the stores company.

The City sees Sir Robert's appointment as the price demanded by institutional shareholders for not supporting a bid, at least until he has had a chance to turn the group round.

"That is an exaggeration," Sir Robert said. But he added that he hoped the institutions "will not do anything intemperate before giving us a chance."

There will be no drastic changes. "We won't sell our 30 best shops to Mr Harris, that's for sure," he said.

Mr Phil Harris of Harris Queensway has shown a lot of interest in UDS's property.

There is a strong chance, however, that the widespread John Collier chain will be rationalized.

Sir Robert, chairman of Hill Samuel and a director of the Bank of England, joined UDS in May 1981 as deputy chairman. He then saw himself as chairman designate.

The appointment was confirmed in the last report when 69-year-old Mr Lyons said he was retiring.

Base Lending Rates

Table of base lending rates for various banks: ABN Bank 10%, Barclays 10%, BCCI 10.25%, Consolidated Crds. 10%, C. Hoare & Co. 10%, Lloyds Bank 10%, Midland Bank 10.25%, Nat Westminster 10%, TSB 10%, Williams & Glyn's 10%

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-821 1212 The Over-the-Counter Market

Table with columns: Commission, Company, Change, Bid, Offer, % Chg, P/E, Div. Yld. Lists various companies like Ash Brit Ind Ord, Ash Brit Ind CULS, Airstung Group, etc.

Prices now available on Pressel, page 48146

HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY

Notice to investors

MONTHLY SAVINGS ACCOUNTS The yearly rate of interest on Monthly Savings Accounts will be reduced by 0.25% to 7.25%.

SUBSCRIPTION SHARES AND MATURED SUBSCRIPTION SHARES The yearly rate of interest on the closed issue of Subscription Shares and on Matured Subscription Shares will be reduced by 1.5% to 6.75%.

The new rates will apply on and after 1st January 1983.

Trinity Road, Halifax December 1982



Check begins on Lotus

By Jeremy Warner The Department of Trade has begun a preliminary investigation into the nature of the contracts under which Group Lotus did engineering work worth £12m for the defunct De Lorean sports car company in Belfast.

An official of the Department of Trade has spent a day examining all the records Lotus has on the contract, using powers of investigation under Section 109 of the Companies Act.

This was disclosed at a meeting of about 150 shareholders at Lotus's factory at Hethel, Norfolk.

Mr Fred Bushell, the new Lotus chairman, spent a considerable amount of time answering questions about the company's affairs from shareholders.

He also disclosed that the company has appointed new financial advisers Guinness Mahon to review the company's affairs, and evaluate its business plans.

The review will also examine the structure of the board. The company has agreed to an investigation of its affairs by an independent firm of accountants.

Shareholders have been told that in the first half of this financial year the company lost £289,000 before tax against a profit of £28,000 during the same period last year.

Mr Noel Falconer, who led shareholders' criticism of the company, said after the meeting that he has not been fully satisfied by the Lotus answers and was still considering requesting a full Department of Trade investigation under Section 165 of the Companies Act.

Mr Bushell said that the De Lorean work had come through the Panamanian-registered company GPD Services because that was the way in which the contract had been offered.

Mr Bushell said the relationship between Lotus and companies owned by himself and Mr Chapman had been above board. One of these companies, Randall Finance, had lent Lotus £250,000, as it had done to tide Lotus over a difficult period from time to time in the past.

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Philip Wilkinson, in an exclusive interview, outlines his goals Testing time for new chief at NatWest

When Mr Philip Wilkinson takes over this week as group chief executive of National Westminster Bank, it will be the most important of a string of top managerial changes which have been under way for some time.

The appointments of Mr Wilkinson and those under him were planned and announced many months ago. But the surprise announcement just before Christmas that Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Nat West's chairman, is moving to the Bank of England in June has added a new dimension to the carefully prepared changover.

For the next six months Mr Leigh-Pemberton is likely to have his hands full preparing for his new job. Speculation on his successor centres on an internal candidate, but none has yet been chosen.

And the changover now looming in the chairmanship West has installed more than any of the other clearing banks, are a big step in the direction of self-service banking and Mr Wilkinson sees terminals being used increasingly not just for dispensing cash but for checking balances or giving instruction to the bank.

NatWest is also moving ahead with computerization of records and taking back office operations from peripheral branches into central locations - other strands in the attack on costs. But Mr Wilkinson is no advocate of the demise of the branch network - "we still have a very strong need for a visible presence in the high street".

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Mr Philip Wilkinson takes over this week

Meanwhile, he has no doubts about interest on current accounts. "It's a dead duck. Customers don't want it. But that does not mean that NatWest will not extend its range of personal savings schemes, some of which may be close to interest on current accounts."

Mr Leigh-Pemberton's appointment, which came as a surprise to many in the City, has already provoked considerable controversy because of his acknowledged Tory views and blue-blooded background.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton has been chairman of National Westminster since April 1977. However, his early career was not in banking. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford and served in the Grenadier Guards.

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Wall Street letter Reagan looks back to the Nixon-Burns line

After two years in power, President Reagan's Administration has vastly improved the financial stability of the United States. A big victory has been won over inflation, which if consolidated, would have eroded the foundations for economic growth.

Unfortunately, it is apparent that in the last six months there has been a significant change in the trend of economic policy. The treasury department officials associated with Mr Beryl Sprinkel have lost out. Mr Sprinkel is no longer a member of Mr Donald Regan's inner circle and his team is breaking up.

The Treasury does not have the stamina to fight over policy issues. There will be more resignations from the Treasury, with senior officials looking for jobs. Some will soon announce they have found employment outside the government.

Mr Sprinkel would like to be asked to be chairman of the Federal Reserve Board when Mr Paul Volcker's term ends in August. But I very much doubt if he will be asked.

Mr Regan is looking in other directions. Like all the dominant officials in the Reagan team in Washington, Mr Regan is in a panic about the level of unemployment and in his fear has turned to the Federal Reserve for help.

The Domestic US economy is not the only issue sending Mr Regan into a funk. He is worried about the strong dollar's effect on US export trade (and hence on the domestic economy).

Mr Regan is also worried about the trend of the world economy, and in particular about the threat of a collapse by indebted, less-developed countries.

Like many other officials in Washington, the secretary of the Treasury has long since abandoned the defeat of inflation as his priority. Now he has other concerns and these are leading him away from the Sprinkel team.

Mr Regan has embraced the following policy lines in the last six months: The defeat of unemployment must be given an overriding priority. Hence, rapid expansion of money must be permitted and even encouraged.

The Federal Reserve must cooperate in this policy. Internationally, funds must be found to hold up tottering economies in Latin America - Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela.

The policy of "benign neglect" of the movements of the dollar in the foreign exchange markets must be given a lower priority and instead the Fed will again intervene in the foreign exchange markets.

There could hardly have been a more complete rejection of the policy lines implemented by Mr Sprinkel and the treasury team during the first 18 months of the Reagan administration.

Monetary control, the basis for the attack on inflation, has been abandoned. The policy of leaving the dollar to find its own value in international payments has also been abandoned.

The Treasury is set to use the little-known Exchange Equalization Fund to support the dollar. Massive funds will also be made available by US taxpayers for the "big bail out".

seemed to be on top of the US last. So in the place of a strong commitment to defeating inflation, we now have an expansionary monetary policy under a newly confident Federal Reserve. Fed officials have successfully abandoned monetary control in a rush back to "discretionary control" meaning the Fed does as it wants.

In the place of a determined resistance to any hidden or overt interference in the foreign exchange markets, we are now well on the way back to large-scale foreign exchange intervention by the Federal Reserve.

Former Reagan policies have been eroded. Thus, Mr David Stockman, who has managed to hang on at the Office of Management and Budget, is now agitating for the abandonment of the proposed indexing of the personal income tax after 1984.



Sprinkel: loser

Mr Larry Kudlow, the economist working for Mr Stockman, has included himself in the tiny (and forgotten) group of officials who would deplore the Federal Reserve's abandonment of monetary control.

Another member of the group is Mr William Poole, who came to the Council of Economic Advisers to replace Mr Jerry Jordan, the monetarist at the council who played an important part in the composition of the economic report to the President, last February.

That economic report enunciated the policies now abandoned: tough monetary control, the use of monetary targets and a constitutional amendment to enforce monetary control on the Fed; non-intervention in the foreign exchange markets and a rigid control on the growth of government spending.

Clearly, Mr Regan has been unable to maintain sound economic policies. He has capitulated to the wishes of European bankers who conducted a determined and unrelenting attack on the policies of Mr Sprinkel, blaming the "Reagan dollar" for the problems of stagnating world trade, declining commodity prices and recession.

Gradually, Mr Regan has given ground to the Europeans and by now European policies have gained ascendancy. We are to have a weak dollar, domestic inflation in the United States (which has been given the role of "locomotive" to drag the world out of recession) and a huge new foreign aid programme to be financed by US taxpayers.

All this adds up to a return to the spirit of the Nixon-Burns policies of the early 1970s.

Maxwell Newton

Bank appointment surprises City

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, whose appointment as the next governor of the Bank of England was announced on December 23, will take over his new post in June. He will succeed Lord Richardson, who was awarded a peerage in the New Year's Honours List and is coming to the end of his second five-year term as governor.

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Mr Leigh-Pemberton has been chairman of National Westminster since April 1977. However, his early career was not in banking. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford and served in the Grenadier Guards.

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FOOTBALL: THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS... FEATURING THE UNSTOPPABLE AND THE UNSPEAKABLE

Triumphant Liverpool go 10 points clear

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Liverpool.....23 Arsenal.....10

Those who wish may continue to discuss the destiny of this season's League title. It may help to fill the void...

rest, such as the irrepressible Lee and the serene Souless, is to silence a band that is marching in time, in tune and in harmony.

Liverpool's attacks came from all angles and usually at mesmerizing speed. Arsenal, valiantly attempting to cut off numerous sources, had but one main idea of their own...

scored from an acute angle. In between Hodgson read Nicholas's backward intentions, rounded Jennings and pulled the ball back for Souless to tap home.

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Time to blow the whistle on referees

In a cinema on the shores of Lake Zurich two weeks ago, I saw a documentary on the continuing exorcism of an endangered species as callous as the slaughter of the North American bison in the early days of railway, when those noble beasts were potted from moving rifle-wagons and left to rot where they fell.



The Gentle touch: Maradona screams in pain as he is brought down by the Italian defender.

At the conclusion, the small invited international audience of suave amateurs, who control a multimillion pound industry and are accustomed to no political applause what had been a devastating episode of their incompetence and did a slow fox-trot towards the next free banquet.

Most urbane of all, camel hair coat draped in black, ornate shoulders, silver hair immaculate, was that inscrutable Florentine who might do something to halt the damage were he not swamped by political advisers.

Dr Artemio Franchi, president of the European Federation and chairman of the FIFA referees committee, had been watching probably the most brilliant sports film yet made - 'G.O.L.E.' the story of the 1982 World Cup in Spain, directed by Tom Clegg with the sensitivity of a David Attenborough.

In a spine-chilling, doom-laden sequence of seven or eight minutes, Clegg and the chief cameraman, Tony Rogers, captured the fringed truth of the relentless butchery of Diego Maradona, of Argentina, by Maradona, Italy and Brazil until the little man's spirit finally cracks with his second last goal.

Forest concede more ground

Nottingham Forest went further adrift of the rearguard League leaders Liverpool by dropping a point in a 1-1 draw at Brighton.

Forest dominated the first half, Young giving them the lead in the 42nd minute with a header from Hebe's cross. Only Digweed's good keeping kept Brighton in contention, helped by a slice of luck when Swain's 25-yard free kick struck a post.

former England striker scored from an acute angle in the fifty-third minute after a neat pass from Swindell. Deehan's effort, however, fumbled Deehan's effort.

Sheffield Wednesday had the best of a one-sided contest against Charlton Athletic at Hillsborough. It looked as though Wednesday would stretch their run of games without a win to 10 when Charlton held their holiday points flat to 12 out of 12.

Tottenham indebted to youthful enthusiasm

By Ivo Tennant

Archibald, after 22 minutes, pulled the ball back from the by-line, and Gibson, punning as defenders missed their lunge, thumped it home.

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Bromfield back on course for Florida

Not long ago on the verge of abandoning all serious tennis ambition, Martin Bromfield found that he had one of the best wins of his career when he defeated the third seed, Ben Knapp, 6-3, 6-2 in the opening round of the Prudential tennis championships at the David Lloyd Tennis Centre, Heston, Lewisham, Middlesex.

With his game "in a mess" after a prolonged stint in Spain last winter, Bromfield had his enthusiasm further dented when Seminole Community College - the 1982 inter-collegiate tennis champions - said they could not consider giving him a place until after this coming summer.

Holiday blues return to Old Trafford

By Leslie Duxbury

Manchester United's holiday blues, briefly dispersed by the win against Aston Villa on Saturday, settled like crows again over Old Trafford after this draw with West Bromwich Albion.

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Aberdeen likely challengers

By Hugh Taylor

Aberdeen emerge from the Scottish holiday programme as the team most likely to challenge Celtic, still at the top, despite stumbling at home yesterday, for the premier division title.

Whether it was the sharp edge of Keith Burkinshaw's tongue or the scolding owing to a large number of injuries, of raw but enthusiastic youth, Tottenham showed a considerable improvement yesterday on Saturday's performance at West Ham.

Leeds scramble a draw

By Keith Macklin

In one of many fine finishes over the four-day holiday period, Leeds scraped a draw in their game yesterday with last-minute try and goal from their substitute, the powerfully-built scrum half, Kevin Dick.

It was overall a scrappy and disappointing game, punctuated continually by the referee's whistle. Oldham went into a seven point lead when a skillful move enabled the promising young forward, Gooch, to score a try to which Patrick added the goal.

FA move over dispute

Football association officials will meet today to discuss the dispute at Weymouth which threatens one of Saturday's FA Cup ties.

The Alliance Premier League club's match with Maidstone was called off at the weekend after the players went on strike over an argument about travelling expenses. But last night they voted to go ahead with the match with Bath after accepting an offer of independent arbitration by the FA.

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Monday's results and tables

Table with 4 columns: Division, Team 1, Team 2, Score. Includes First division, Second division, Third division, and Fourth division results.

Scottish first division

Table with 4 columns: Team 1, Team 2, Score. Includes Arbroath, Dundee, Aberdeen, etc.

Scottish second division

Table with 4 columns: Team 1, Team 2, Score. Includes Arbroath, Brechin, etc.

Scottish premier division

Table with 4 columns: Team 1, Team 2, Score. Includes Celtic, Dundee, Aberdeen, etc.

European leagues

Table with 4 columns: Team 1, Team 2, Score. Includes Athletic Bilbao, Real Madrid, etc.

Today's fixtures

Table with 4 columns: Time, Team 1, Team 2. Lists fixtures for First division, Second division, etc.

For the record

Table with 4 columns: Team 1, Team 2, Score. Lists historical results for various leagues.

European leagues

Table with 4 columns: Team 1, Team 2, Score. Lists results for various European leagues.

Today's fixtures

Table with 4 columns: Time, Team 1, Team 2. Lists fixtures for Scottish leagues.

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# Saint Taffy's chance to silence the big guns

**By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent**

Opposing horses trained by Fred Winter and Michael Dickinson this week are asking for trouble but it is wonder whether Observer 10-4 and Prominent Artist, their respective representatives in today's most valuable race at Cheltenham, the Colt Car Diamond Steeplechase, will manage to give so much weight to Saint Taffy now that the weights have arisen.

Saint Taffy has twice won since the handicap was published and he still has only 10st 7lb to carry. He impressed me immensely with his determination when he finished second in the Acas Handicap at the beginning of December.

In the meantime he has won again at Doncaster and at Chesham, each time by a short head. The courage that he showed on these occasions will stand him in good stead now as he does battle with Observer. Bueche Giorod and Prominent Artist.

Observer and Bueche Giorod both have victories over today's course and distance to their name.

# Francome blows hot and cold

**By Michael Phillips**

Influenza forced John Francome to stop riding halfway through yesterday's meeting at Cheltenham but not before he had won the first two races of the day, the Acas Handicap and Plundering, and gone desperately close to winning the third on Wollow Will.

It was after he had won the Lechman Handicap that Francome was Plundering, to take his tally for the season to 76, that Francome complained to Fred Winter that he was not feeling well because his chest was hurting and he was having difficulty getting his breath. Not that he would have known watching him drive Plundering past the long-line leader Kathies Lad on the run-in up the final tortuous hill.

Francome's illness is thought to partner Wollow Will in the next race but after he had been beaten a head by Richard Lisle on Cut A Dash he decided to call it a day and go home to bed.

Fred Winter's son-in-law and assistant, took his place on News King in the Fairford Handicap Steeplechase while Plundering, deputized on Conquering in the second division of the Malvern Novices Hurdle.

News King ran well on ground that was much too soft for his liking after a night and day of heavy rain



It was confirmed yesterday that Night Nurse, the winner of the Champion Hurdle in 1976, and 1977, has been retired, Michael Phillips writes. Lately he looked a shadow of his former self after being pulled up in Newbury's Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup and then the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park. In the circumstances his retirement comes as no surprise just as it was predictable last March that his trainer Peter Easterby would decide to pension off another of his great jumpers, Sea Pigeon, when it was clear that he too was a light of other days.

In all Night Nurse won thirty races under National Hunt rules and £116,000 in prize money. He will go down in memory as the horse who came the closest to bringing off the elusive Champion Hurdle - Cheltenham Gold Cup double after he was runner-up to Little Owl in the big steeplechase two years ago. For a horse who excelled at handling Night Nurse became an uncommonly good jumper of fences. The two techniques are very different but Night Nurse adjusted brilliantly.

I shall never forget the reception that he and John O'Neill received at Newbury twelve months ago after they had both clawed their way back to peak fitness from injury and combined to win the Mandarin Steeplechase.

# Tarn misses Haig final

Tarn landed a qualifier for the Haig Whisky Novices Hurdle at Ayr yesterday but his owner-trainer Richard Tommy Tate said he will miss the final of the series at Newcastle in February, because he has unhappy memories of the race.

It was over the Newcastle course that My Lord Brave won, then broke down badly and never raced again. It can be very heavy going there," said Tate. "Instead, he could go for a qualifier of the Panama series. He put up a bit of a lacklustre display today, and now earns a rest for three weeks. Tarn might appreciate an extra half a mile."

Tarn started at 5-4 on, but had only a length to spare over

# Old guard on stand-by

**By David Hands**

England's championship hopes, which seemed to falter early in the season with a rash of injuries, but score again over the Christmas period after their successful trial game, receive positive direction today with the announcement of the side to play France at Twickenham on January 15.

There was no last-minute checking during yesterday's bank holiday game as the selectors resolved their team over the weekend and not even the possibility of a confrontation between two potential England number ones, Jevons and Cadd, at Moseley was sufficient to bring procrastination. Jevons left the field to have stitches inserted in a gashed eyebrow during the 6-6 draw with Gloucester (Perry, who pulled a hamstring and Metcalfe kicked penalties for Moseley and Ford converted Gloucester's try, scored by Spencer) but the injury did not seem too serious.

Jevons, after an intensely active post-Christmas period, and Wood-

# Valour slips up on Blackheath polish

**By Peter Marson**

Blackheath's confidence and Saracens' fragility in a staccato performance contrasted vividly on a grey unfriendly day at Southgate yesterday. Both sides contributed much that was laudable in an enjoyable match, but Saracens were seldom able to display a semblance of the polish of the club's performance.

Saracens were too often at odds with each other to achieve that much. Yet they were valiant adversaries, and it was only in the last second, when darkness threatened to envelop Saracens and Hill scattered through a rare gap to score the Club's second try that Blackheath's success and an important merit table victory was assured. Colver's admirable conversion from the touch-line was merely the icing on the cake.

Winning by a goal, a try and two penalty goals to two penalties, Blackheath's assurance was plain to see and with their captain, Keble among a handful not playing yesterday, adequate strength in reserve and an excellent spirit are plentiful. It is not often that a club can wallow in this happy state, but there is no doubt that this agreeable blend answers many a prayer. Saracens play with verve and dedication too.

# Sula Bula gives Easterby first Windsor victory

Yorkshire amateur rider Tim Easterby made his first Windsor ride a winning one when leading all the way to win yesterday's New Year's Day Hurdle by 20 lengths on the favourite Sula Bula. Mr Easterby, riding his tenth winner of the season, led the course beforehand and said: "I got soaked to the skin, but it was worth it." Sula Bula, trained by Tim's father, Peter, may run in the Schwepps Gold Trophy next month.

After Exclusion had won the Echinwell Handicap Steeplechase by two lengths from Robolane, the Windsor stewards held an inquiry into Exclusion's form compared to his running at Fontwell, where the gelding was pulled up. They interviewed his trainer Hugh O'Neill and jockey Michael Hammond and accepted their explanation that at Fontwell Exclusion was slowly away and could never get into the race.

# Windsor

Going Soft.

1.0 (1.3) BRAV HURDLE (selling handicap: 2500 2m 30yds)

1.0 (1.3) REAL WINDSOR (selling handicap: 2500 2m 30yds)

1.0 (1.3) SHELDON LADY (selling handicap: 2500 2m 30yds)

1.0 (1.3) CHRISTMAS CRACKER (selling handicap: 2500 2m 30yds)

1.0 (1.3) NEW YEAR'S DAY HURDLE (2500 2m 30yds)

1.0 (1.3) SULA BULA (selling handicap: 2500 2m 30yds)

1.0 (1.3) EXCLUSION (selling handicap: 2500 2m 30yds)

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1.0 (1.3) EXCLUSION (selling handicap: 2500 2m 30yds)

# Basketball

**A gallant failure by Palace**

**By Nicholas Harling**

half only for Maccabi to dispel immediately any illusions the hosts might have entertained about the size of their task against last season's champions.

Once again Maccabi possessed the match winner in Berkovitz, who, whether he was carrying the ball downcourt, flipping back-handed passes, sealing the ball from opponents, or going for jump shots, always seemed to be the graceful master. Invariably he seemed to have abundant time and space on his side. He also had the most useful colleague in Perry, the beanpole in five successive finals but one that was so tight that it must have reminded them of their only defeat against Athletes in Action two years ago.

Palace have had many fine encounters with the Israelis over the years but this was as close as they have come succeeding. Twice Palace took the lead in the second

# Cheltenham

Television (BBC2) 1.00, 1.40, 2.15 (ans 2.50 races)

Tote double 2.00, 3.00, 2.30, 3.30

12.30 ERNEST ROBINSON HURDLE (handicap: £2,267: 3m) (9 runners)

101 0-2150 FARMER (C) (R) (P) (W) (H) (S) (D) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z) (AA) (AB) (AC) (AD) (AE) (AF) (AG) (AH) (AI) (AJ) (AK) (AL) (AM) (AN) (AO) (AP) (AQ) (AR) (AS) (AT) (AU) (AV) (AW) (AX) (AY) (AZ) (BA) (BB) (BC) (BD) (BE) (BF) (BG) (BH) (BI) (BJ) (BK) (BL) (BM) (BN) (BO) (BP) (BQ) (BR) (BS) (BT) (BU) (BV) (BW) (BX) (BY) (BZ) (CA) (CB) (CC) (CD) (CE) (CF) (CG) (CH) (CI) (CJ) (CK) (CL) (CM) (CN) (CO) (CP) (CQ) (CR) (CS) (CT) (CU) (CV) (CW) (CX) (CY) (CZ) (DA) (DB) (DC) (DD) (DE) (DF) (DG) (DH) (DI) (DJ) (DK) (DL) (DM) (DN) (DO) (DP) (DQ) (DR) (DS) (DT) (DU) (DV) (DW) (DX) (DY) (DZ) (EA) (EB) (EC) (ED) (EE) (EF) (EG) (EH) (EI) (EJ) (EK) (EL) (EM) (EN) (EO) (EP) (EQ) (ER) (ES) (ET) (EU) (EV) (EW) (EX) (EY) (EZ) (FA) (FB) (FC) (FD) (FE) (FF) (FG) (FH) (FI) (FJ) (FK) (FL) (FM) (FN) (FO) (FP) (FQ) (FR) (FS) (FT) (FU) (FV) (FW) (FX) (FY) (FZ) (GA) (GB) (GC) (GD) (GE) (GF) (GG) (GH) (GI) (GJ) (GK) (GL) (GM) (GN) (GO) (GP) (GQ) (GR) (GS) (GT) (GU) (GV) (GW) (GX) (GY) (GZ) (HA) (HB) (HC) (HD) (HE) (HF) (HG) (HH) (HI) (HJ) (HK) (HL) (HM) (HN) (HO) (HP) (HQ) (HR) (HS) (HT) (HU) (HV) (HW) (HX) (HY) (HZ) (IA) (IB) (IC) (ID) (IE) (IF) (IG) (IH) (II) (IJ) (IK) (IL) (IM) (IN) (IO) (IP) (IQ) (IR) (IS) (IT) (IU) (IV) (IW) (IX) (IY) (IZ) (JA) (JB) (JC) (JD) (JE) (JF) (JG) (JH) (JI) (JJ) (JK) (JL) (JM) (JN) (JO) (JP) (JQ) (JR) (JS) (JT) (JU) (JV) (JW) (JX) (JY) (JZ) (KA) (KB) (KC) (KD) (KE) (KF) (KG) (KH) (KI) (KJ) (KK) (KL) (KM) (KN) (KO) (KP) (KQ) (KR) (KS) (KT) (KU) (KV) (KW) (KX) (KY) (KZ) (LA) (LB) (LC) (LD) (LE) (LF) (LG) (LH) (LI) (LJ) (LK) (LL) (LM) (LN) (LO) (LP) (LQ) (LR) (LS) (LT) (LU) (LV) (LW) (LX) (LY) (LZ) (MA) (MB) (MC) (MD) (ME) (MF) (MG) (MH) (MI) (MJ) (MK) (ML) (MN) (MO) (MP) (MQ) (MR) (MS) (MT) (MU) (MV) (MW) (MX) (MY) (MZ) (NA) (NB) (NC) (ND) (NE) (NF) (NG) (NH) (NI) (NJ) (NK) (NL) (NM) (NO) (NP) (NQ) (NR) (NS) (NT) (NU) (NV) (NW) (NX) (NY) (NZ) (OA) (OB) (OC) (OD) (OE) (OF) (OG) (OH) (OI) (OJ) (OK) (OL) (OM) (ON) (OO) (OP) (OQ) (OR) (OS) (OT) (OU) (OV) (OW) (OX) (OY) (OZ) (PA) (PB) (PC) (PD) (PE) (PF) (PG) (PH) (PI) (PJ) (PK) (PL) (PM) (PN) (PO) (PP) (PQ) (PR) (PS) (PT) (PU) (PV) (PW) (PX) (PY) (PZ) (QA) (QB) (QC) (QD) (QE) (QF) (QG) (QH) (QI) (QJ) (QK) (QL) (QM) (QN) (QO) (QP) (QQ) (QR) (QS) (QT) (QU) (QV) (QW) (QX) (QY) (QZ) (RA) (RB) (RC) (RD) (RE) (RF) (RG) (RH) (RI) (RJ) (RK) (RL) (RM) (RN) (RO) (RP) (RQ) (RR) (RS) (RT) (RU) (RV) (RW) (RX) (RY) (RZ) (SA) (SB) (SC) (SD) (SE) (SF) (SG) (SH) (SI) (SJ) (SK) (SL) (SM) (SN) (SO) (SP) (SQ) (SR) (SS) (ST) (SU) (SV) (SW) (SX) (SY) (SZ) (TA) (TB) (TC) (TD) (TE) (TF) (TG) (TH) (TI) (TJ) (TK) (TL) (TM) (TN) (TO) (TP) (TQ) (TR) (TS) (TU) (TV) (TW) (TX) (TY) (TZ) (UA) (UB) (UC) (UD) (UE) (UF) (UG) (UH) (UI) (UJ) (UK) (UL) (UM) (UN) (UO) (UP) (UQ) (UR) (US) (UT) (UU) (UV) (UW) (UX) (UY) (UZ) (VA) (VB) (VC) (VD) (VE) (VF) (VG) (VH) (VI) (VJ) (VK) (VL) (VM) (VN) (VO) (VP) (VQ) (VR) (VS) (VT) (VU) (VV) (VW) (VX) (VY) (VZ) (WA) (WB) (WC) (WD) (WE) (WF) (WG) (WH) (WI) (WJ) (WK) (WL) (WM) (WN) (WO) (WP) (WQ) (WR) (WS) (WT) (WU) (WV) (WW) (WX) (WY) (WZ) (XA) (XB) (XC) (XD) (XE) (XF) (XG) (XH) (XI) (XJ) (XK) (XL) (XM) (XN) (XO) (XP) (XQ) (XR) (XS) (XT) (XU) (XV) (XW) (XZ) (YA) (YB) (YC) (YD) (YE) (YF) (YG) (YH) (YI) (YJ) (YK) (YL) (YM) (YN) (YO) (YP) (YQ) (YR) (YS) (YT) (YU) (YV) (YW) (YZ) (ZA) (ZB) (ZC) (ZD) (ZE) (ZF) (ZG) (ZH) (ZI) (ZJ) (ZK) (ZL) (ZM) (ZN) (ZO) (ZP) (ZQ) (ZR) (ZS) (ZT) (ZU) (ZV) (ZW) (ZX) (ZY) (ZZ)

# Ayr

12.45 DRAGON CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (handicap: £883: 2m) (7 runners)

1.15 DALRYMPLE HURDLE (Div I) (handicap: £788: 2m) (10)

1.45 STAIR HURDLE (handicap: £1,735: 2m 60) (11)

2.15 KILMARNOCK CHASE (handicap: £2,565: 3m 110yds) (10)

2.45 KINCAID CHASE (handicap: £1,659: 2m 40) (8)

3.15 DALRYMPLE HURDLE (Div II) (handicap: £779: 2m) (14)

# Ayr selections

12.45 Gibbon, 1.15 Marathon Man, 1.45 Red Mills, 2.15 Coleridge, 2.45 Mountain Hays, 3.15 Secret Finesse.

**Cheltenham selections**

**By Michael Phillips**

12.30 Cosmoore Knitwear, 1.03 Everett, 1.50 Dumper, 2.15 Saint Taffy, 2.50 Deep Wealth, 3.25 Reddis.

# Cheltenham results

12.45 (12.50) MALVERN HURDLE (Div I) (handicap: £1,421: 2m)

101 0-2150 FARMER (C) (R) (P) (W) (H) (S) (D) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z) (AA) (AB) (AC) (AD) (AE) (AF) (AG) (AH) (AI) (AJ) (AK) (AL) (AM) (AN) (AO) (AP) (AQ) (AR) (AS) (AT) (AU) (AV) (AW) (AX) (AY) (AZ) (BA) (BB) (BC) (BD) (BE) (BF) (BG) (BH) (BI) (BJ) (BK) (BL) (BM) (BN) (BO) (BP) (BQ) (BR) (BS) (BT) (BU) (BV) (BW) (BX) (BY) (BZ) (CA) (CB) (CC) (CD) (CE) (CF) (CG) (CH) (CI) (CJ) (CK) (CL) (CM) (CN) (CO) (CP) (CQ) (CR) (CS) (CT) (CU) (CV) (CW) (CX) (CY) (CZ) (DA) (DB) (DC) (DD) (DE) (DF) (DG) (DH) (DI) (DJ) (DK) (DL) (DM) (DN) (DO) (DP) (DQ) (DR) (DS) (DT) (DU) (DV) (DW) (DX) (DY) (DZ) (EA) (EB) (EC) (ED) (EE) (EF) (EG) (EH) (EI) (EJ) (EK) (EL) (EM) (EN) (EO) (EP) (EQ) (ER) (ES) (ET) (EU) (EV) (EW) (EX) (EY) (EZ) (FA) (FB) (FC) (FD) (FE) (FF) (FG) (FH) (FI) (FJ) (FK) (FL) (FM) (FN) (FO) (FP) (FQ) (FR) (FS) (FT) (FU) (FV) (FW) (FX) (FY) (FZ) (GA) (GB) (GC) (GD) (GE) (GF) (GG) (GH) (GI) (GJ) (GK) (GL) (GM) (GN) (GO) (GP) (GQ) (GR) (GS) (GT) (GU) (GV) (GW) (GX) (GY) (GZ) (HA) (HB) (HC) (HD) (HE) (HF) (HG) (HH) (HI) (HJ) (HK) (HL) (HM) (HN) (HO) (HP) (HQ) (HR) (HS) (HT) (HU) (HV) (HW) (HX) (HY) (HZ) (IA) (IB) (IC) (ID) (IE) (IF) (IG) (IH) (II) (IJ) (IK) (IL) (IM) (IN) (IO) (IP) (IQ) (IR) (IS) (IT) (IU) (IV) (IW) (IX) (IY) (IZ) (JA) (JB) (JC) (JD) (JE) (JF) (JG) (JH) (JI) (JJ) (JK) (JL) (JM) (JN) (JO) (JP) (JQ) (JR) (JS) (JT) (JU) (JV) (JW) (JX) (JY) (JZ) (KA) (KB) (KC) (KD) (KE) (KF) (KG) (KH) (KI) (KJ) (KK) (KL) (KM) (KN) (KO) (KP) (KQ) (KR) (KS) (KT) (KU) (KV) (KW) (KX) (KY) (KZ) (LA) (LB) (LC) (LD) (LE) (LF) (LG) (LH) (LI) (LJ) (LK) (LM) (LN) (LO) (LP) (LQ) (LR) (LS) (LT) (LU) (LV) (LW) (LX) (LY) (LZ) (MA) (MB) (MC) (MD) (ME) (MF) (MG) (MH) (MI) (MJ) (MK) (ML) (MN) (MO) (MP) (MQ) (MR) (MS) (MT) (MU) (MV) (MW) (MX) (MY) (MZ) (NA) (NB) (NC) (ND) (NE) (NF) (NG) (NH) (NI) (NJ) (NK) (NL) (NM) (NO) (NP) (NQ) (NR) (NS) (NT) (NU) (NV) (NW) (NX) (NY) (NZ) (OA) (OB) (OC) (OD) (OE) (OF) (OG) (OH) (OI) (OJ) (OK) (OL) (OM) (ON) (OO) (OP) (OQ) (OR) (OS) (OT) (OU) (OV) (OW) (OX) (OY) (OZ) (PA) (PB) (PC) (PD) (PE) (PF) (PG) (PH) (PI) (PJ) (PK) (PL) (PM) (PN) (PO) (PP) (PQ) (PR) (PS) (PT) (PU) (PV) (PW) (PX) (PY) (PZ) (QA) (QB) (QC) (QD) (QE) (QF) (QG) (QH) (QI) (QJ) (QK) (QL) (QM) (QN) (QO) (QP) (QQ) (QR) (QS) (QT) (QU) (QV) (QW) (QX) (QY) (QZ) (RA) (RB) (RC) (RD) (RE) (RF) (RG) (RH) (RI) (RJ) (RK) (RL) (RM) (RN) (RO) (RP) (RQ) (RR) (RS) (RT) (RU) (RV) (RW) (RX) (RY) (RZ) (SA) (SB) (SC) (SD) (SE) (SF) (SG) (SH) (SI) (SJ) (SK) (SL) (SM) (SN) (SO) (SP) (SQ) (SR) (SS) (ST) (SU) (SV) (SW) (SX) (SY) (SZ) (TA) (TB) (TC) (TD) (TE) (TF) (TG) (TH) (TI) (TJ) (TK) (TL) (TM) (TN) (TO) (TP) (TQ) (TR) (TS) (TU) (TV) (TW) (TX) (TY) (TZ) (UA) (UB) (UC) (UD) (UE) (UF) (UG) (UH) (UI) (UJ) (UK) (UL) (UM) (UN) (UO) (UP) (UQ) (UR) (US) (UT) (UU) (UV) (UW) (UX) (UY) (UZ) (VA) (VB) (VC) (VD) (VE) (VF) (VG) (VH) (VI) (VJ) (VK) (VL) (VM) (VN) (VO) (VP) (VQ) (VR) (VS) (VT) (VU) (VV) (VW) (VX) (VY) (VZ) (WA) (WB) (WC) (WD) (WE) (WF) (WG) (WH) (WI) (WJ) (WK) (WL) (WM) (WN) (WO) (WP) (WQ) (WR) (WS) (WT) (WU) (WV) (WW) (WX) (WY) (WZ) (XA) (XB) (XC) (XD) (XE) (XF) (XG) (XH) (XI) (XJ) (XK) (XL) (XM) (XN) (XO) (XP) (XQ) (XR) (XS) (XT) (XU) (XV) (XW) (XZ) (YA) (YB) (YC) (YD) (YE) (YF) (YG) (YH) (YI) (YJ) (YK) (YL) (YM) (YN) (YO) (YP) (YQ) (YR) (YS) (YT) (YU) (YV) (YW) (YZ) (ZA) (ZB) (ZC) (ZD) (ZE) (ZF) (ZG) (ZH) (ZI) (ZJ) (ZK) (ZL) (ZM) (ZN) (ZO) (ZP) (ZQ) (ZR) (ZS) (ZT) (ZU) (ZV) (ZW) (ZX) (ZY) (ZZ)

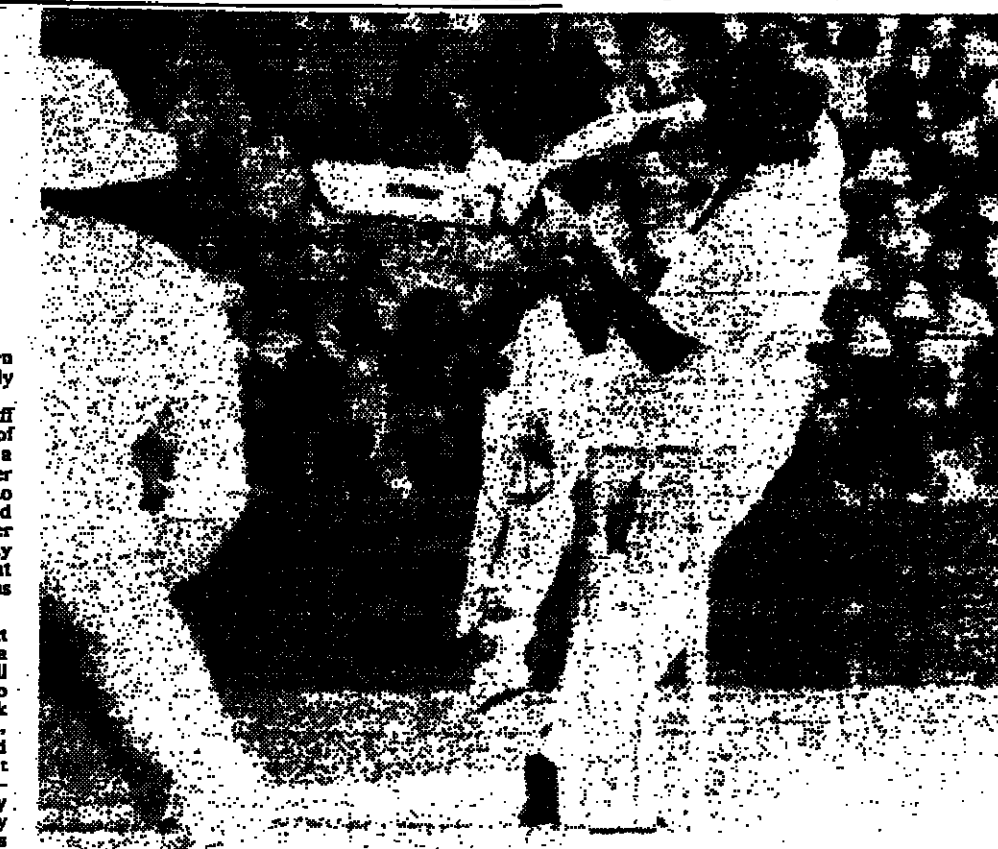
The windmill men: a confusion of hands in yesterday's final.



CRICKET: BORDER LEADS AUSTRALIAN RECOVERY

England again let down by early order

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Sydney
Ian Botham is due for his next century...



Cat on hot bricks: Randall attempts to hook a ball from Hogg

A fast snick, managed somehow to hold on to the ball... At 173 for four England had made up some of the time lost...

costs to win, this seemed a pity. At different times in the day Gower, Botham and Taylor were all to be seen...

Australia's first innings 18 J.C. Woodcock 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

India tread perilous path to prosperity

Faisalabad, (Reuters) - India, at one time 22 for three and even later 122 for five after being put in, had a highly respectable total of 334 for seven days of the third test match...

Partnerships of 60 between Viswanath and Amarnath for the fourth wicket, 98 for the sixth wicket between Paul and Kapil Dev...

India's first innings 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

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Property to Let DULWICH Room for rent near Victoria Road, Dulwich, London SE21 8JH. 400-500 sq ft. £120 per month. Tel: 01-854-7403

Insole foresees electronic age

Doug Insole, manager of the England party, said in Sydney yesterday that he believed electronic equipment would be introduced to help in umpiring decisions.

219 for six there was just a chance that Australia might be restricted to 250, but Border, after his long 'net' in Melbourne, returned to plague them again.

BOXING

Cowdell bows out at the top

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent
Pat Cowdell, Britain's European featherweight champion, has retired - just 19 days before a voluntary defence of his title.

HOCKEY

A question of status for Britain

By Sydney Friskin
recently returned from the tournament in Melbourne. However, Mallett, Kerry (England), Pappin (Scotland) and McCormack (Northern Ireland) have formed the British squad.

TENNIS

Unpredictable time for notable doubles teams

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent
A flurry of competition, of four different kinds, marks this first week of the new year.

Voices that enlighten and sometimes enrage

Well said, sir

In the season of goodwill towards all men let us declare an amnesty for sports commentators, in particular those on television. They are less important than say targets such as the Government, the Labour Party, the press, but they would not think so from the insults rained on them.

Big pay day for Cash

Melbourne, (Reuters) - Pat Cash, of Melbourne, the world's leading junior player, became the youngest Open title in its 103-year history. Cash, aged 17, earned his biggest prize of \$14,000 when he overpowered the Queensland-born, 23-year-old American, John McEnroe.

Country Property DELIGHTFUL, detached cottage, stone built, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 cars, 2000 sq ft. Tel: 01-854-7403



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BIRTHS

JACKSON-STOPS - On 20th December...

DEATHS

BLACK - On December 19, 1982 peacefully...

APPEAL

The School of Scottish Studies, University of Edinburgh Appeals...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

ITALY

MILAN - On December 19, 1982 peacefully...

SKI VAL

SKI VAL - On December 19, 1982 peacefully...

STERLING TRAVEL

STERLING TRAVEL - On December 19, 1982 peacefully...

SKI TIGNES

SKI TIGNES - On December 19, 1982 peacefully...

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A. NEIL JACOB - 1916-1973. In loving memory...

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THE AMERICAN CHILD

THE AMERICAN CHILD - Find out by appointing next summer...

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LOW SEASON

USA MEDICAL BAHAMAS & CARIBBEAN SUPERVISORS...

REduced SKIING PRICES

Reduced Skiing Prices - £249 for 2 weeks...

CLUB MARK WARNER

CLUB MARK WARNER - (24 hrs)...

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INVEST IN GOLD - Let me make you a part of 1000 tonnes of gold...

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WANTED

DINNY TOYS WANTED - Top prices paid for all quality toys...

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Advertisement for 'The Far East' featuring a picture of a person and text about holiday packages to Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Singapore.







High risk in raising crashed ferry

From Our Correspondent Colchester

The dangerous and delicate operation to raise the sunken North Sea ferry, European Gateway, began in a force eight gale yesterday when a team of Dutch divers, two Dutch tugs and a pontoon arrived at the wreck, two miles off Felixstowe, in worsening weather conditions.

Salvage experts are working against the clock in a slim attempt to save the 4,263 ton Townsend Thoresen freight ferry before winter gales break it up on the seabed where it has been lying since it sank two weeks ago.

Six men drowned when the ferry capsized in 30ft of water, after colliding with a British Rail ferry.

The round the clock salvage attempt is already being hampered by the weather. Divers sent down to examine the 200ft gash in the hull have reported that visibility underwater is less than three inches.

The tugs brought two cantilever arms which, with six others, will be welded to the ferry to form attachment points and give extra leverage for pulling gear.

A Dutch heavy lift vessel is expected at the scene early next week with most of the remaining equipment. The work could take until late February. Mr Nan Halfweg, managing director of Wismuller Salvage Bev, the firm undertaking the operation, said yesterday.

The insurance value of the hull is £13.6m but it was not saved because it was too damaged. An added problem is that 100 tons of fuel oil is still trapped inside the hull of the ferry. The European Gateway was heading out of port with a full load when it collided with the incoming Speedlink Vanguard, and there are fears that the oil could escape and pollute miles of East Anglian coastline.

There is a risk, too, that container lorries still chained to the deck may be torn free and hamper the salvage.



Vocal refrain: Protesters and supporters yesterday singing songs of victory after the court decision. (Photographs: Harry Kerr)

Peace protest women released on bail

By Rupert Morris

Supporters of the Greenham Common peace movement gathered outside Newbury magistrates' court, in Berkshire in the drizzle yesterday to link arms and sing songs in their now familiar routine.

They were celebrating the release on bail of 44 women protesters who had been arrested on Saturday after scaling the fences of the American nuclear base and climbing on top of one of the huge silos due to house the controversial cruise missiles.

More than 20 women from the Greenham Common peace camp had held a candlelight vigil outside the court since the arrests were made. Yesterday morning they were joined by a further 70 supporters who danced in their wellingtons and sang songs they had composed themselves, including their main theme: "You Can't Kill the Spirit".

The crowd surged towards the court room door as it was unlocked and they were met by a barrage of police who allowed only about 25 into the court. Inside the court the peace women blew kisses to their arrested friends as they were brought up from the cells.

The 44 women, whose ages range from 17 to 73 years, were charged with trespass likely to

cause a breach of the peace. Among them were two Swedish women, and a woman aged 62 from Totnes, Devon. All the others gave their address as the Women Peace Camp, Greenham Common.

They were remanded on bail until February 14, St Valentine's Day, when their supporters, many of whom packed the courtroom and waved flowers, promise to greet them with "cards and messages of peace and love". Miss Kay Jones, their counsel, applied for their release "to allow for the preparation of a complicated legal argument".

As each woman left the court with a plastic bag containing personal belongings, there were cheers and emotional embraces.

The oldest protester, and one of the most enthusiastic, was Mrs Nell Logan, aged 73, who said she had enjoyed the adventure.

Mrs Logan was released by police on Saturday, after her arrest. Yesterday dressed in a green plastic macintosh, she joined a circle of peace women dancing around a banner proclaiming "Newbury women against nuclear missiles".

We are going to win," she shouted as she threw her arms in the air and posed for photographers.



Miss Rebecca Johnson embracing fellow protester Mrs Nell Logan, the oldest of the group.

Letter from Moscow Tonik and crisps join the party

The green and white label says "Tonik" in large brown letters, with the word "biters" in smaller letters underneath. The liquid inside fizzes satisfactorily, but has a strange metallic taste. "Tonik" is not made by Sch... you know who, but by Kropivoprom Minpishcherprom RFSFR, which roughly translated means the Beer and Soft Drinks Subsidiary of the Ministry of Food Production of the Russian Federated Republic.

Tonic water is at last finding its way on to the shelves of Russian shops, although so far it is more often to be found in special stores for foreigners than in the shops to which ordinary Muscovites have access.

It is difficult to see what the market for "Tonik" might be, since no self-respecting member of the British community in Moscow would be seen dead pouring it into his or her "Dzhin", except when foreign varieties are definitely out of stock. And since "Dzhin" is almost unknown in Russia, it is hard to imagine Russians mixing "Tonik" with anything.

When I suggested to a Moscow friend that he might try putting "Tonik" with his vodka, it took him several minutes to grasp what I meant, and then he thought I had taken leave of my senses. Vodka is not something you adulterate with anything in the Soviet Union.

Russians may, on the other hand, take to another recent innovation: crisps. Since vodka is usually drunk with snacks, such as salted herring or pickled cucumber, crisps may have a future in the Soviet Union.

They will have to think of a snappier brand name though, since "Moscow crunchy potato in bits" lacks a certain something and is a bit of a mouthful as well. "Moscow crunchy potato in bits" comes to you courtesy of the Colosus factory, which turns out to be another subsidiary of the Ministry of Food Production.

The crisps are not salted, but no doubt that will come.

So, too, will exotic flavours, but that is looking far ahead. Meanwhile, Soviet crisps are not bad value at ten Kopecks (about 8p) a packet, with "Tonik" also reasonable at sixteen Kopecks.

Crisps and tonic water do not herald a new era of gentility in Mr Andropov's Russia, much as the leadership would welcome such a development.

Hard drinking, as Pravda points out, brings factories and building sites to a halt on Fridays and Mondays, in effect reducing Russia to a permanent three-day week. On the other hand, vodka also keeps the wheels of Soviet life turning and induces a sort of glazed bonhomie which, when coupled with unexpected upturns in erratic food supplies, makes an otherwise harsh life almost tolerable.

Despite the deficiencies of the food programme which Mr Andropov inherited from Mr Brezhnev, state shops and peasant markets have become better stocked in the past few weeks, partly to create goodwill but also to help Muscovites prepare for the new year holiday and the celebrations marking 60 years of the Soviet state.

At the fruit shop in the block where both Mr Brezhnev and Mr Andropov used to live, just down the road from The Times Bar, oranges, lemons and even mandarins and grapefruit made a miraculous appearance. Passers-by accosted you with a brusque "where did you get those?" and hurried off to join the long and slow-moving queue.

The important thing in Moscow is not only to have vitamin-rich foods, but to have what other people do not have. Whether it is mandarins or a foreign-made lavatory (the latest state symbol), it hints at influence beyond the normal. And if it is Western, from boots to plastic bags, so much the better.

In which case, "our" tonic and crisps may meet the same fate, and Smith's and Sch... you know who may yet make inroads into the Soviet market.

Richard Owen

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Exhibitions in progress Drawings: Technique and Purpose, Gallery of Modern Art, Princess Street, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun; (until Feb 5) Newport Neighbourhoods: by students in the Department of Documentary Photography at

Gwent College of Higher Education, Museum and Art Gallery, John Frost Square, Newport, Gwent; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 4, closed Sun; (until Jan 29) Looking at Life with L S Lowry, Leicester Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30, closed Fri; (until Feb 6)

Fifty Years On: landscape paintings of Yorkshire by Edgar Holloway, Museum and Art Gallery, Chester Road, Doncaster; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Fri; (until Jan 23) Watercolours by William Mayer, City Museum, Market Square, Lancaster; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4, closed Sun, (until Jan 15) Paintings and drawings by Leonid Pasternak, Stephen Farthing, and Glenn Sujo, and aural and visual investigations by B C Gilbert, G Lewis and Russell Mills; Museum of Modern Art, Pembroke Street, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon; (until Jan 30) Living Dolls: hand made historic, costume and character dolls, City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Portsmouth; daily 10.30 to 5.30; (until Jan 16) How We Used to Live: Britain during the period 1935-1953; and On the Home Front: photographs taken during the Second World War; Cliffe Castle, Spring Gardens Lane, Kedgeley; Tues to Sun 10 to 5, closed Mon; (until Jan 17) Christmas Customs: English folk customs associated with Christmas and the New Year; Chichester District Museum, 29 Little London, Chichester; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun & Mon; (until Jan 29) Work by Sussex artists and photographers; Museum and Art Gallery, Church Street, Brighton; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.45, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon; (until Jan 30)

TV top ten

- Top ten television programmes in the week ending December 18: ITV 1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 14.55m 2 This is Your Life, Thames, 14.50m 3 Coronation Street (Mon) 14.25m 4 It's So Right on the Night, LWT, 13.75m 5 Avaranche Express, ITV, 12.65m 6 The Gentle Touch, LWT, 11.50m 7 Crossroads (Tues), Central, 11.35m 8 Crossroads (Wed), 11.25m 8a Play Your Cards Right, LWT, 11.25m 10 The Morecambe and Wise Show, Thames, 11.10m

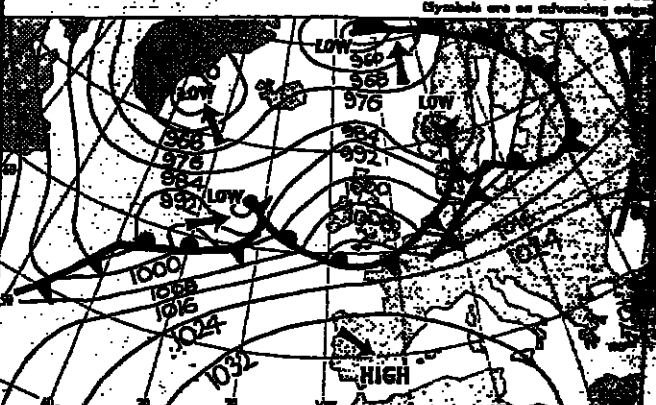
Roads

London and the South-east: A602: Bridge work at High Molewood, between Hertford and Waterford M46: Hard shoulder and inside lane closed London-bound and inside lane closed South-bound between junctions 2 (Beaconsfield) and 1 (Denham). A2: Lane closures at Hatfield, Kent. Wales and West: M4: Lane closures between junctions 22 and 23 (Magor). A4/A37: Temporary one way system on Bath Road/Wells Road, Bristol; diversions. A476: Temporary signals between Cuff-cod and Quaker's Yard, Mid Glamorgan. Midlands and East Angles: M1: Lane closures between junctions 4 (East Midlands airport) and 25 (Derby). A526: Closed at Mann Tor, Derbyshire; diversions. A38: Roadworks on Derby ring road between junctions with A52 and A6. North: A1(M): Daytime lane closures between Ghythe and Wadworth, Yorkshire. Scotland: A78: Temporary lights at Threave Bridge, W of Castle Douglas. The Camanach, Edinburgh, partially closed; diversion. A92: Temporary signals S of Inverloch, Tayside. Information supplied by the AA.

Weather

A weak ridge of high pressure will build over the British Isles. London, SE England, East Angles, E Midlands: isolated showers, sunny intervals; wind, strong; backing SW, fresh; max temp 7 or 8C (45 or 46F). Central, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Sunny intervals, scattered showers dying out; becoming cloudy, outbreaks of rain later, wind W backing SW, fresh; or strong; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F). E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Orkneys: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; strong; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F). N Ireland, N Wales, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Scattered showers dying out, becoming cloudy later; with outbreaks of rain, wind W backing SW, strong to gale force; max temp 7 or 8C (45 or 46F). NW, central N England, Lake District, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Sunny intervals, scattered showers dying out; perhaps more general rain later; wind W backing SW, strong to gale force; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F). Scotland: Ayr, Perth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers dying out; perhaps more general rain later; wind W backing SW, strong to gale force; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F). SE Scotland, Glasgow: Sunny intervals, scattered showers dying out; perhaps more general rain later; wind W backing SW, strong to gale force; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F). Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Changeable and very windy; temperatures around normal. SEA PASSENGERS: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, strong to severe gale veering NW, fresh to strong; sea rough or very rough. St Georges Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W to SW, strong to severe gale, decreasing fresh for a time; sea rough or very rough.

NOON TODAY



Around Britain

Station	Sun	Mon	Tue
London	12-18	12-18	12-18
Manchester	12-18	12-18	12-18
Birmingham	12-18	12-18	12-18
Cardiff	12-18	12-18	12-18
Edinburgh	12-18	12-18	12-18
Glasgow	12-18	12-18	12-18
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